

GOVERNMENT WIRE  
CONTROL AS BASIS  
OF WORLD SYSTEMAmerican Delegates to Commu-  
nications Conference Feel the  
Lack of It in United States  
as a Most Serious ObstacleSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The securing of a new deal in international communications by cable and wireless and of an international understanding on questions of landing rights and control in time of peace and war is not the only issue that will figure prominently in the deliberations of the International Communications Conference, which, after several delays, is now expected to convene in Washington on October 8.

It is already indicated that in course of the discussions the issue of the future status of the American land telephone and telegraph lines will be raised. It is unquestionably the fact that the American companies have realized that the issue is to come up that made them select eminent counsel to represent them in a probable battle with the government.

Officials who have studied the question and whose judgment will weigh heavily in the forthcoming attempt at a new arrangement hold the view that the question of governmental control of land telegraph and telephone lines underlies the whole question of international communications.

## Eminent Counsel Retained

The Western Union Company has retained as its chief counsel William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads, while the Postal Telegraph Company (the Mackay interests) has retained Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, and Frank L. Polk, former Undersecretary of State, who acted as head of the Department of State for some time after the resignation of Secretary Lansing.

The interest of these two American companies, it is pointed out, is not alone in the plans for the regulation, construction and operation of undersea and wireless lines. Both companies are heavily interested in international cables, the Western Union in the Atlantic and the Postal in the Pacific, and both are now negotiating and seeking for new concessions. The question which the government will now raise is whether or not the national interest as far as communications are concerned can be safeguarded by private monopolies controlling land communications in the United States.

Walter Rogers, who acted as international communications expert for this government during the war, and who is one of the three American delegates to the conference of the powers, instanced as the outstanding feature of the entire situation the fact that the United States is the only important nation of the world where wire facilities are privately owned and absolutely free from governmental control.

## Amalgamated Postal Service

By way of illustration Mr. Rogers drew an analogy between the present status of telegraphic communications in the world and the state of the postal service preceding the formation of the International Postal Union in 1874.

"Government ownership and operation of postal facilities is now practically world-wide," he said. "In the United States the government has operated the post office almost completely from the time of the revolution. But no longer ago than the time of the American Civil War, when the serious discussion of an international Postal Union began, the great obstacle to this union was the fact that a great many countries still depended on private enterprise for carrying mail."

"The International Postal Union quickly brought about government operation of the postal service in all countries that were parties to the agreement, and just as certainly, any effective regulation of international telegraphic facilities must be premised on complete control of all governments of their interior telegraphic facilities."

## Other Members in Accord

The other members of the American communications delegations are Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, and Rear Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board. Both Mr. Burleson and Rear Admiral Benson are known to be in complete agreement with Mr. Rogers that the lack of any form of governmental control of the American land companies is one of the most serious obstacles to any international agreement looking to the same freedom of communication by telegraph as now exists with respect to the letter and the parcel post. These men apparently work on the assumption that this government cannot undertake to carry out agreements with regard to international communications so long as land telegraphs and telephone lines are outside and beyond its control.

Several things besides the fact that the war has definitely shown the need of some form of international arrangement respecting the cables have

served to make this question of American government control of telegraphic communication a live topic at the present time.

## Effect of Wireless

One of these is the development of the wireless. In contrast with its private ownership and operation of land telegraphs and its total lack of government-owned facilities, the United States is today leading the world in the matter of government development of the wireless. By act of the last Congress the American government wireless to the Philippine Islands, China, and Japan was opened to commercial messages and this line, already an effective competitor of the Pacific cables, is being rapidly extended.

Entirely aside from the question of the cables it is obviously essential that if the American Government is to continue in the wireless business it must insure prompt distribution of its messages by the land telegraph lines in this country, and this can be insured only by some measure of government control of these lines, it is pointed out.

Then there was the experience of the government during the war. The order of President Wilson for taking over the telegraph and telephone lines by the government was not premised on any idea that the government could on such short notice operate the domestic telegraphic facilities more efficiently than the private companies. It was issued rather because complete control of the domestic wires in the United States was absolutely essential to the general plan for world control of communications by the allied nations. The Allies, in fact, constituted themselves as the first great international telegraphic communications union.

The American commissioners recognize that the question of freedom of the cables is inextricably linked with the growing commercial shipping and naval rivalry of the nations, and they are not entirely optimistic as to the prospect of complete solution of the question in the coming conference. They do hope that the "Big Five" conference, which will include delegations from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, will declare in favor of formation of some form of international organization, modeled after the Postal Union, which will begin the work of bringing the wire facilities under international control, and that this organization will be consummated in the subsequent general international communications conference.

GOVERNMENT PLAN  
OPPOSED BY MINERSBritish Federation Leaders Re-  
fuse Ministerial Offer to Sub-  
mit the Dispute to an In-  
dustrial Court for ArbitrationSpecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—At today's coal conference, Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, made a strong appeal to the executive of the Miners Federation to accept the offer of an industrial court and of a further inquiry into output and wages, an offer which had been previously placed before the miners' executive, and asked them whether they could not agree to that today and place it before their delegates' meeting tomorrow.

Both Robert Smillie and Frank Hodges, the miners' leaders, resisted the proposal, on behalf of the miners, of going before an industrial court. The conference terminated later in the evening, when it was stated that no decision would be come to until after the miners' executive had met the delegates tomorrow.

## Printing Dispute Ended

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Monday).—The printing trade dispute has now been settled, and the Manchester Guardian and the Liverpool Post appeared this morning, after three weeks' compulsory stoppage. A meeting of the Manchester branch of the Typographical Association was held on Saturday night to consider the provisional terms of settlement, which were arrived at in connection with the printing trade dispute, and it was decided by 714 votes against 571 to resume work immediately.

The terms provide that the question of wages and status be referred to the executive council of the Typographical Association, who will endeavor to place the varying grades on a more favorable basis, and the employers are to give sympathetic consideration to the views of the Typographical Association at their meeting on September 29.

Other provisions are the reinstatement of the men in the positions they occupied before the strike, in order of urgency, and without prejudice. No victimization will take place on either side, and all summonses for leaving work are to be withdrawn. A crowded meeting of the Liverpool members of the Typographical Association on Saturday decided by a large majority to ratify the agreement embodying the terms of settlement. As in Manchester, the men returned to work on Sunday.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS  
AT DRILL SEIZEDPolice and Military Surround  
Group of Fully Armed Men in  
Mountains Near Dublin—Police  
Constable Shot in AmbushSpecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—An encounter between the military and the police, on the one hand, and Sinn Feiners on the other, occurred on Sunday morning. The scene of the conflict was in the Dublin mountains, about 15 miles south of Dublin, at Larch Hill, near Enniskerry, in North Wicklow. Sections of the Irish volunteers were at drill, fully armed, when they were surrounded by a force of military and police numbering 35. The Sinn Feiners offered resistance, and, after a short fight, in which four volunteers were killed and 40 were wounded, the volunteers laid down their arms and were arrested. Two men were shot in attempting to escape, one fatally.

Constable Mahoney was shot and two other members of a patrol, including the chief constable, were wounded late on Saturday night, when they were ambushed near Abbeyfeale, County Limerick.

## Hunger-Striker's Message

LONDON, England (Monday).—Terence McSwiney is sending the following message on behalf of himself and the hunger-strikers in Cork jail, to Irishmen throughout the world, thanking them for their sympathy and prayers, according to the Daily Mail:

"Tomorrow I shall have completed 40 days without tasting food, and, though lying here helpless, my faculties are as clear as ever. I attribute this to the spiritual strength I receive from my daily communion, bringing me bodily strength, assisted by a world of masses and prayers."

"I believe God has directly intervened to stay the tragedy for a while for a divine purpose of his own. It is incredible that the people of England will allow this callous, cold-blooded murder to be pushed to the end. I think that God is giving them their last chance to pause and consider. But if their determination is to go on, our resolution was prepared from the beginning and we are prepared to die."

## Government's Attitude

BELFAST, Ireland (Sunday).—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has informed the magistrates of County Louth that he can hold out no hope that the British Government will reverse its decision in the case of Mr. McSwiney. The magistrates recently sent a communication to Sir Hamar, demanding full self-government for Ireland, with powers not less comprehensive than those enjoyed by any dominion, and calling for the immediate release of Mr. McSwiney. The Chief Secretary's reply to the magistrates said:

"I can hold out no hope of reversal of the decision of the government in the case of the Lord Mayor of Cork. I can assure you the government is desirous of granting the fullest possible measure of self-government to the Irish people and would welcome an expression of moderate opinions directed to the unfortunate state of affairs."

## Mr. McSwiney Causes Surprise

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The fact that Terence McSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, is now on his thirty-first day of hunger-strike in Brixton Prison, has given rise to rumors that he is being fed by his relatives or by the government officials, while statements have appeared in the United States press criticizing the treatment given him in prison. In consequence, the Home Office has issued a communication that there is no foundation for the statements in the American press with regard to the prison treatment of Mr. McSwiney.

He has, from the first, been allowed the usual privileges granted to political prisoners, and, by his refusal of food, has reduced himself to a state of weakness. He remains in bed in a large room in the hospital and enjoys the best possible medical attention. He is nursed by two trained nurses, one of whom is constantly with him, day and night, and everything possible is done for his comfort. Excellent food, suitable to his condition, is kept constantly by his side and his nurses have done their best to induce him to partake of it.

The Mayor's brother gives an emphatic denial to the story that the hunger-striker is receiving any food whatever from any relatives or friends who visit the Brixton Prison.

Newspapers comment on the fact that Mr. McSwiney, and 11 other Sinn Feiners in Cork jail should practically equal the record of fasting which drew all London to see Dr. Tanner in the late '80s, when he fasted for 40 days, and ask how could these 12 men equal the first time they tried to go without food. Dr. Tanner's record, which excited the wonder of the world.

## Coalition Protest Silenced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston City Council moved and voted not to hear the protest of Demarest Lloyd, president of the Loyal Coalition, against the use of city funds to pay for a cable message demanding the release of Terence MacSwiney, Mayor of Cork, sent by city council members

to Mr. Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain. This action followed a cross-examination of Mr. Lloyd concerning the personnel of the Loyal Coalition, and insinuations that its members were ashamed to disclose their identity, when he refused to divulge the names of persons without their consent, rather than "subject them to Sinn Fein rowdiness," at a meeting of the council. Mr. Lloyd then left, reminding the members who had denied him the opportunity of protesting that it is possible for 10 taxpayers to bring suit for the misappropriation of city funds.

FAIR PROSPECTS IN  
ITALIAN DISPUTESMetal Trades Employers Reach  
Agreement on Important Points  
With Communist Workers at  
the Premier's SuggestionSpecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor

ROME, Italy (Sunday).—Negotiations between the manufacturers, the employers and the government for the reestablishment of normal conditions in the metal plants, which have been in the hands of the Communist workmen, have already reached agreement on a number of important points.

ROME, Italy (Sunday).—On the invitation of the Premier, John Giolitti, the employers and metal workers have sent representatives to Rome to continue the negotiations on the points not yet agreed upon, looking to a settlement of the strike. An accord already has been reached on the following points in dispute:

First. There is to be an increase in wages of 4 lire daily, except that workmen from 18 to 20 years of age and women above 22 years of age receive 80 per cent of the increase, while women below 20 years of age and boys of from 15 to 18 years will receive 60 per cent thereof.

Second. A week's vacation yearly with full pay, for all workmen who have served at least 12 months.

Third. After three years' service, men dismissed shall be entitled to two days' full pay for each year of service, unless they shall have been dismissed as punishment or have left voluntarily.

Fourth. Seventy-five per cent of the increase contemplated in the first paragraph is to be considered an allowance for the high cost of living, and power is to be given to decrease it proportionately in case there is a diminution in the cost of living.

The points on which an accord has not yet been reached are:

1. Claims by the workman that they shall be paid for the period of the strike and of the occupation of the works.
2. Refusal by the masters to reemploy those persons guilty of violence against the masters or having damaged their property.
3. The date from which the increase in wages contemplated is to be calculated.

The impression prevails that a complete accord will be reached shortly.

## Workers to Leave Plants

ROME, Italy (Monday).—The "Messaggero" says that the General Confederation of Labor has ordered the workmen to leave the seized plants and resume normal work. The confederation has guaranteed that order will be preserved, the newspaper adds.

At a conference with the Minister of the Interior today, representatives of the employers and workmen agreed that wage increases should be retroactive to July 15. This, however, does not include salaries for the days the plants were occupied by the employees.

FRENCH POLICY TO  
ABANDON GENEVASpecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—Preparations for the Brussels conference are proceeding, though there are constant changes in the representations of the various countries; but if the Brussels meeting is to be held late, the Assembly of the League at Geneva, as the representative of The Christian Science Monitor foreshadowed, is apparently abandoned.

Raymond Poincaré, writing in the "Matin" today, declares definitely, "We shall not go to Geneva. Reason has finished by triumphing. The experience of Spa has sufficed for us. Let us rejoice, since, in future, the Germans must renounce all hope of dividing us in free and open conference, and of obtaining from our complaisance, or our indifference, arbitrary reduction of our credit."

"It would have been better not to have allowed illusions to grow, but the essential is that we do not persevere in the dangerous way which we took. I trust that we shall not again lose ourselves on the wrong road. We must hold strictly to the Versailles Treaty. The Allies would have committed an improper act, if they had fixed the German debt without the presence of a distinguished representative of the United States of America. How would America have considered such incorrect procedure?"

## MORE GOLD FROM FRANCE

NEW YORK, New York.—Another installment of \$10,000,000 in gold to be applied toward France's half share of the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan arrived here yesterday on the steamship Havre.

DEFENSE OF HAITI  
ADMINISTRATIONAmerican State Department De-  
clares the Harding Charges  
Unfounded and Unjustified—  
Only a Benevolent PurposeSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a statement issued last night, the State Department undertook to set at rest charges of maladministration in Haiti which threatened to develop into a first-class political issue. The department declared that the charges, which were made by as high a personage as Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican presidential nominee, and were exploited by his followers, were unfounded and unjustified, "even under the temptations that a political campaign presents to irrepressible utterance and conscious untruthfulness."

The declaration of the department, it is understood, was intended not merely as a refutation of current charges, but also as a reassurance to the people of Haiti and the other republics of Central America that this country has "only a benevolent purpose," and is only doing its duty under the Monroe Doctrine.

Besides the allegations concerning the conduct of the United States Marines, it has been charged that the National City Bank of New York City, which established a branch in Port-au-Prince shortly after this country entered Haiti in 1915, had secured practical control over the resources of the island, including the customs, and that this monopoly had been established with the help of representatives of the United States Government, including the financial adviser, John McIlhenny.

## Two Committees in Washington

There are now in Washington two committees from Haiti, one composed of Haitian officials and the other composed of the representatives of American business interests which do not come within the scope of the activities of the National City Bank. The Haitian committee consists of Chief Justice Bonamy of the Haitian courts and Mr. Paresutti, said to be a noted lawyer. They are making representations to the department of State, but these have not been specifically stated.

In answer to the charges that the American officials helped the National City Bank to secure a monopoly, the State Department asserts that far from this being the case the department has in fact intervened when the bank would otherwise have established a monopoly, on acquiring control of the National City Bank of Haiti. The National City Bank does not control, the department said, "either directly or indirectly, the customs collections, nor is it the financial arbiter of Haiti."

As regards American administration in the island, the department asserts that "complete tranquillity exists throughout the Republic" and that the Haitian revenues are greatly improved and "much progress has been made in road construction, port works, establishment of telegraphy," etc. The criticism, it concludes, comes only "from a few members of selfish and interested agitation."

## "Only a Benevolent Purpose"

"This country is engaged in a task which has only a benevolent purpose," says the statement. "It is a task which was undertaken for the benefit of the Haitian people, and with the acquiescence of the task was defined in a treaty entered into by the two countries. The work which the United States undertook to do is nearing completion and upon its completion this government hopes to withdraw and leave the administration of the island to the unaided efforts of the Haitian people."

After discussing the disorder in Haiti prior to 1915, culminating in the killing of President Vilbrun Guillaume

Sam by a mob, the statement continues:

"In the performance of this duty and with no thought but to help the Haitian people until quiet could be restored on the island, the United States therefore, with the full assent of public opinion in this country and Haiti, occupied the city of Port-au-Prince on September 3, 1915. Proclamation of martial law was made by Admiral Caperton, commanding officer of the forces of the United States in Haiti and Haitian waters. It was expressly stated that no interference was contemplated or would be suffered with the proceedings of the constitutional government and congress of Haiti, or with the administration of justice in the courts of law which did not affect the military operations or the authorities of the United States Government. All municipal and civil employees were requested to continue in their vocations without change, and the express pledge was made by the military authorities not to interfere with the functions of the civil administration or with the courts."

"A few days thereafter a convention was signed by the two governments expressing the mutual desires of both countries to strengthen the unity between them by measures for the common advantage. The United States obligated itself to assist Haiti in three specific ways; to cooperate with the Haitian Government in placing the revenues and finances of Haiti on a stable basis; to help the Haitian Government to maintain tranquillity throughout the Republic, and to contribute in other proper ways to advance the prosperity of the Republic and welfare of its people."

HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR INDIA NAMEDSpecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—Under a provision of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Government of India has appointed Sir William Stevenson Meyer, formerly member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, as the first High Commissioner in London from India. J. W. Bore, an Indian, has been appointed secretary to the High Commissioner, who will enter on his duties on October 1.

The High Commissioner, who will be subordinate to the Government of India, will, at the outset, take over control of the large stores department of the India office and the accounts section connected therewith, as well as of the Indian students branch. He will also supervise the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner already located in London.

When these arrangements are in satisfactory working order, the Secretary of State for India will, in conjunction with the government, decide what further work of an agency character, for instance, such matters as payment of leave and pension allowances, can be transferred from the India office to the High Commissioner.

Further developments of the functions and powers of the High Commissioner, and his gradual approximation to the position of High Commissioner to the self-governing dominions, will naturally depend upon the changes which may ensue in the relations of the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, and to Parliament.

## REPORT ON HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday).—The mission dispatched to Hungary by the International Labor Bureau, which has returned to Geneva, has assembled abundant material regarding the conditions of work, wages, hours, unemployment and social safeguards. This will help the bureau to follow the development of Hungarian institutions. The mission will submit to the administrative council of the bureau its opinion that a detailed inquiry should be made into the circumstances under which freedom of activity is given to the syndical organizations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Maltravers Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
SCORES SUCCESS IN  
LITHUANIAN AFFAIRFirst Diplomatic Triumph Seen  
in Agreement of Poles and  
Lithuanians to Cease War and  
Submit to League's DecisionSpecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—The meeting of the Council of the League of Nations this morning had the satisfaction of seeing Ignace Jan Paderewski, for Poland, and Mr. Waldemar, for Lithuania, shaking hands across the table in the name of their respective countries. This symbolic act, which may be taken to indicate the solution of an unfortunate difference, is the first real diplomatic success of the League.

Paul Hymans, the Belgian delegate, read a report upon the conflict between Lithuania and Poland, recommending acceptance of the line of demarcation laid down by the Supreme Council of the Allies on December 8, 1919. The representatives have agreed to their arbitration, and, although the news reaches Paris of a new attack by way of Lithuania on the Poles, it may be expected that an accord will now be concluded.

With regard to the Aland Island question, the English report was adopted unanimously. It calls for a supplementary inquiry, while recommending to Sweden and Finland immediate suppression of all causes of conflict. The Finnish Minister at Paris made certain reservations, but expressed a friendly desire, while Hjalmar Branting, for Sweden, accepted the terms of the report.

The result of the plebiscite, which formally gives Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium, reported upon by the Brazilian Ambassador was adopted.

The Spanish representative, Conde Quinones de Leon, presented a conclusion on the question of the Saar Valley. It is decided to replace the Saar member of the administrative commission, named Alfred von Bock, who resigned following the recent strikes, by Dr. Hector, former Mayor of Sarrelouis.

Other matters, such as a convention between Greece and Bulgaria relative to immigration in the two countries was approved, and the Council decided to purchase property at Geneva.

Thereupon the long and historic gathering of members of the League was declared at an end.

## Basis of Pourparlers

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative Lithuanian quarters today that negotiations between the Polish and Lithuanian delegates at Kalwary were opened by a demand on the part of Poland for immediate withdrawal of the Lithuanian troops beyond the line drawn by the Supreme Council on December 8, 1918. The opening of the negotiations was made conditional upon Lithuania acceding to this demand. The Lithuanian delegates were requested to reply by 10 o'clock next morning, but further extension of time till 2 o'clock in the afternoon was finally granted in order that the demand might be telephoned to Kovno.

It is stated that the Lithuanian Government has consented to withdraw her troops to the line of the Supreme Council, reserving the right to revise this line later on. The line of the Supreme Council would give to Poland much more territory than is included in the Curzon line. The former line runs seven kilometers to the northeast of Pinsk, and leaves Kalwary on the borders of Lithuania, thereby including in Polish territory far more than the disputed district around Augustowo, Suwalki and Sejny.

In the southeast this line runs half way between Vilna and Lida, and would include the important Lida-Moldetchno railway within Polish territory. Lithuania, it is stated, attached great importance to the retention of Sejny, and will not part with this town if it can possibly be avoided. Sejny is especially valued, as it is the headquarters of the Lithuanian Church, and its population is said to be wholly Lithuanian. The informant states that the Polish troops occupying Sejny have committed considerable excesses against the population, and also against the priests.

## Confidence in League

PARIS, France (Sunday).—(By The Associated Press).—The League of Nations, through its intervention in the Aland Islands question between Sweden and Finland, has proved its right to live as an effective means of preventing future wars growing out of international disputes, Hjalmar Branting, Prime Minister of Sweden, said today.

"I will not use the word 'war,' but the situation between Sweden and Finland was tense," he declared. "The Council of the League, through its cautious but prompt action, has dissipated the feeling, and Sweden believes the Council will settle the matter to the satisfaction of both countries."

"Sweden has complete confidence in the League as a means of preventing future wars, and proof of this lies in the fact that we unhesitatingly placed



our cause in its hands. I believe the action the League has taken on the Aland Islands question furnishes proof to the world that the League, even in its present state, is an efficient world court for hearing international difficulties and forestalling conflicts between nations.

"All that the League needs to make it a most effective and certain instrument of reducing future wars to the absolute minimum, is the participation of the United States. Sweden and the other nations of the world await the entrance of America with anxiety and the keenest interest."

Referring to Sweden's position concerning the Aland Islands, he pointed out that Sweden never would give up the islands, which, he declared, were essentially Swedish. Sweden has suggested a plebiscite to prove her claim. He said, but the Council has not decided what means it would employ.

## SOCIAL AND CIVIC LAWS TO BE URGED

Representatives of a Number of Massachusetts Organizations Form a Legislative Council of a Non-partisan Character

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—More effective and concerted action among Massachusetts organizations and persons interested in social and civic legislation is the purpose of a new organization to be known as the Legislative Council, which is being organized under the leadership of Miss Marion C. Nichols, chairman of the legislative committee of the Boston League of Women Voters. The organization committee is composed of representatives of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and others. All organizations and individuals in the State who are interested in social and civic legislation are invited to become members of the council.

There has been a growing feeling among those working for better civic and social laws that their efforts would be more productive of good results if closer cooperation, greater efficiency and a fuller knowledge of the facts could be brought about. There have been attempts in this direction but there has been no general coordinating and impartial agency, no central headquarters for the distribution of valuable data.

Miss Nichols feels that the Legislative Council should afford a solution, especially since the organizations have decided upon a definite policy at the very start and have ruled not only upon its methods of work but have ruled that the council shall be strictly nonpartisan and shall take no active part at the State House either in endorsing or opposing legislation.

The Legislative Council is to serve as a clearing-house and bureau of information on social and civic measures. It proposes to collect from all sources all vital information bearing upon any bill before the Legislature and have it intelligently filed for ready use for any member of the council. The council will hold conferences and public meetings to discuss proposed measures or bills before the Legislature. It is planned to make the council in every way educational and instructive in legislative procedure to be given. It will be prepared to give assistance in drafting bills and may suggest needed legislation to organizations interested in the special line.

A part of the plan which the organizers give no little emphasis is that the council shall keep records of roll-call votes in the Legislature on measures of interest to the members and be at liberty to make these records public.

In order to make the council a working success each member organization will be expected to contribute some share of the work of the council. Already, however, groups like the Massachusetts League of Women Voters have come forward with an offer to serve. A central headquarters will soon be decided upon and Miss Nichols announces that the council will enter upon its undertaking early this fall.

## FARMERS UNITE TO RAISE WHEAT PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Intensive organization of the farmers of the great wheat-growing states of the middle west is being pushed by the Farmers Union and the National Wheat Growers Association. Studies made by experts employed by these organizations show that the actual cost of raising the 1920 wheat crop was \$2.75 a bushel. The price paid at the elevators, where the farmers must necessarily sell their wheat, ranges from \$2.10 to \$2.40 a bushel, due to the speculative market and the impossibility of getting cars when desired.

The object of these drives is to gain the pledged word of the wheat growers that they will hold their wheat as long as possible. This means farm storage largely. The officers in charge believe that by feeding the grain to market in accordance with the demands of consumption they can force the price to a figure that will allow them a reasonable profit.

Some of the officers are urging that a price of \$3 or \$3.15 at the primary markets be fixed and that wheat growers who are not forced by the calling of bank loans refuse to sell until this price is assured them, which means \$2.80 or \$2.85 at their home elevators. They insist that the farmers should also fix a price of \$1.50 for corn.

## DRY CANDIDATE DEFENDS POSITION

Aaron S. Watkins, Prohibition Party Nominee for Presidency, Outlines What He Regards as Real Issues of the Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Dr. Aaron S. Watkins, Prohibition candidate for the presidency, said, speaking before a meeting of Methodist ministers here yesterday on the subject: "Why I am a Prohibitionist," that his is the only party which does not dodge issues. He said in part:

"In the first place, I am a Prohibitionist because I want a moral question in American politics. I want to hold character above cash, and manhood above money. Many of the political questions of the past years have been on the low plane of profit and loss. But even the financial questions are dependent in their final analysis on moral considerations and conditions. Mexico has as great natural resources as the United States. The difference in her wealth is owing to a difference in moral standards.

"Another reason why I am a Prohibitionist is that I want a simple question in politics. No one has any difficulty in understanding the temperance question. No one ever did understand the tariff question. It is an everlasting bone of contention and a perpetual academic debate. The same was largely true of the silver question and many other questions of the past and the present, but the temperance question is so simple and direct that no one need be in any doubt as to its meaning and its bearing. The liquor question has been delayed in its settlement, not because people did not understand it, but because they failed to follow the simple rule, vote as you think.

"I am a Prohibitionist because I want a practical question in politics, one that can be settled. There are some who say that the temperance question cannot be settled, but we have had a sufficient sample of partially enforced prohibition to prove to us that with proper machinery honestly used the prohibition of the liquor traffic is entirely practical.

"I am a Prohibitionist because I want a broad platform. The party which I represent has always faced every question before the American people, and this year is the only party that does not dodge the issues the people want settled.

"We do not appeal to the American people on the basis of numbers or prejudice. The church, above all institutions, ought to estimate affairs and issues independent of the counting of noses. It is entirely irrelevant to ask 'Will you succeed?' Of course we will succeed. For 50 years we have been the greatest success in American politics. Nearly everything we stood for has been incorporated into the laws of the land, and a strong vote for our ticket this fall will start such a panic in the ranks of the politicians that they will give us almost any legislation we may ask for.

"When there is no party of protest upholding high ideals they grow careless and politics degenerates into a mere scramble for office. But when the danger arises that a stampede of voters may swing from their party to some smaller party, they get busy and do some statesmanlike work."

## TARIFF INQUIRY IN VANCOUVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, the Hon. Gideon Roberts, Minister of Labor, and the Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, in the Federal Government, opened a two days' tariff inquiry here on Monday. Nichol Thompson, member of the Provincial Board of Industries and representative of a big Sheffield steel firm, advocated the establishment of steel works in this Province, and government assistance. In asking for assistance for local steel, Mr. Thompson stated that eastern manufacturers had received a subsidy from the Federal Government for their mills, which were manufacturing more foreign ore than Canadian.

Sir Henry asked him if he wanted a bounty on ores, and he replied that such a bounty would be desirable on all local ore manufactured here, but not on foreign ores. British Columbia is entitled to a little consideration in this respect, due to the fact that it paid its share of taxes and did not receive any bounties, while eastern firms did, and he thought that a rebate on the duty on machinery imported for such mills would help considerably, as British and New York capitalists have had under consideration the establishment of a steel mill in the Province for some time past.

In presenting the case for coast manufacturers, J. B. Thomson, chairman of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, urged continuance of adequate tariff protection by means of the customs tariff. He said that a barrier could be placed where it was desired against cheap foreign competition, enabling Canada to maintain a higher plane for her unskilled and skilled labor, as well as putting in the hands of the government an opportunity of forming, by treaty or preference, a trade relationship with countries with which it was desirable to form closer contact.

"We have to the south of us the United States, with a population of over 13 times that of Canada, and they are the main competitor with home

manufacturers, for the Canadian market; their industries have sprung up during a century of stable and permanent protection."

On the other hand, representatives of the dairy industry took a strong exception to the present tariff, as it had a tendency to create combines. The salmon canneries of British Columbia appeared to urge continuance of the present tariff of 30 per cent against the import of finished fish products, otherwise many canneries would have to close down.

## CONSERVATION OF FORESTS IS SOUGHT

Massachusetts and New York Organizations Cooperate in Movement to Obtain Effective Legislation by Next Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A national program for conserving forests at this time of unprecedented shortage of wood and paper, by preventing the annual needless destruction of \$20,000,000 worth of timber by forest fires in the United States, is the object of the Massachusetts Forestry Association and the New York Conservation Commission cooperating in the calling of a national conference to be held in Albany, New York, on September 28. The purpose is to organize a committee to direct a campaign for effective federal legislation for enactment by the next Congress, and to bring it to the attention of the general public all over the country.

"Before we can hope to establish a sane policy of reforestation, or, in fact, any real national forest policy, it is generally agreed that forest fires must be stopped," says Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association and leading promoter of the conference.

Bringing of Leaders Together

"As to how this shall be done, there is not the same unanimity," continues Mr. Reynolds. "It is the aim of this conference to bring together the leaders of all the interests concerned and determine upon a program of action which everybody will be ready to back. And if this conference is to accomplish the task that has been set for it, it must be made up of more than a few forest men representing a small part of the nation—it must include foresters, lumbermen, paper manufacturers, forestry association leaders and representatives of wood-using industries from practically every state in the union.

"None of the state has what can be called an adequate means of protection against forest fires," says Mr. Reynolds, "but since the timber shortage is faced by citizens all over the country alike, this is more of a federal than a state problem. Congress have been more than negligent. It has been derelict in not providing funds for prevention work. Congress gives us practically free rein in spending all the money we see fit to stop a fire that has started, but holds us down to narrow limits in providing effective means of prevention."

"The federal government must take a more active part in the solution of this problem, and the fact that the \$1,000,000 necessary for the proper carrying on of prevention work has not been given the Forest Service is the only reason that fires are permitted to destroy \$100,000 and upward of valuable growth, to say nothing of the young growth and soil humus, each year.

"The time for the discussion of theories is past. What is needed now is a plan of organization to arouse and direct public sentiment so as to secure such legislation as will bring quick and decisive results. Congress has annually appropriated money for prevention work but never more than a fraction of what was needed."

Prevention Work Studied

During a two-months' tour through the national forests of the United States this summer Mr. Reynolds continued his study of prevention work, especially that done by airplane, and himself went up with scouts to watch over the forests and locate fires. These airplanes are usually equipped with wireless and can instantly warn the nearest lookout tower of the Forest Service, and can transport fire fighters to the scene in an hour or two, whereas to reach some of the inaccessible areas it sometimes takes six days of ordinary travel by foot or horseback.

By airplane the forestry men can keep a constant watch over areas that are far beyond the range of the lookout towers. At Marchfield, near Riverside, California, two airplanes make daily trips over the Cleveland, Angeles and Santa Barbara national forests, and so far this season have discovered 75 per cent of the fires. Eventually it is hoped that a method of stopping fires by dropping some fire-extinguishing substance from airplanes will be found.

PRAGUE PAPER SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—A telegram from Prague states that the Czech-Slovak Communists have taken possession of the offices and printing works of the "Pravdy Lidu," the official organ of the Czech-Slovak Social Democratic party. The party leaders immediately met and made arrangements to bring out a paper at another press.

ROYALTY VISITS RIO JANEIRO

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Crowds of merry-makers marched through the streets of the Brazilian capital on Sunday night in honor of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium. All the thoroughfares were brilliantly illuminated. An elaborate program of entertainment for the royal visitors began soon after their arrival.

## HOUSING PLANS OF NEW YORK MAYOR

Municipal Loans and Establishment of Office of Municipal Housing Commission Proposed to the Legislative Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Municipal loans and the creation of the office of municipal housing commissioner are the principal features of the city's program to relieve the housing shortage. The program, which is embodied in five bills, was submitted by Mayor John F. Hylan to the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing at Albany, where the special legislative session for the purpose of affording relief in the housing situation began yesterday. The funds to be used in making loans will be raised by the issuance of city bonds.

John P. O'Brien, corporation counsel, who drew up the bills, summarized bill No. 1 as authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to sell 5 per cent 15-year building loan trust bonds, chargeable only against a special trust fund to be created, and not against the general creditor, the city. The fund to be raised from the proceeds of sale of these bonds is to be loaned at any time during the next five years upon 7 per cent 15-year mortgages upon property upon which the owners will agree to erect houses of the kind prescribed by the commissioners at a cost to exceed by 20 per cent the amount of the loan, thus making the incumbrance upon both land and building about 60 per cent of the total value thereof. The commissioners are also empowered to invest sinking fund moneys and the chamberlain to invest trust funds in these bonds.

As an inducement to build," Mr. O'Brien said, "exemption from the following taxes are granted during the term of the mortgage to the owner of the land: (1) real property tax on the building; (2) real property tax on increase of value of the land; (3) income tax on the income from the premises. In addition, the principal and interest of the trust bonds are likewise freed from taxation."

Bill No. 2 amends Section 205 of the Charter so as to allow the investment of the sinking fund in these trust bonds.

Bill No. 3 authorizes the appointment by the Mayor of a director of housing with necessary employees.

Bill No. 4 amends the tax law in the five particulars mentioned above, and also by an exemption of the mortgages from tax, all in consideration of the erection of the new building.

Bill No. 5 amends the General Business Law so as to permit the charge of 7 per cent interest upon the mortgage. It should be noted that the difference between this rate and that of 6 per cent, paid on the trust bonds, furnishes a reserve against possible loss and that the rate to the borrower is really but 4 per cent, owing to the exemption from taxes.

## MR. BRIAND MAY BE FRENCH PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—Aristide Briand, who is the favorite candidate for the premiership in the event of Alexander Millerand being elected President, had a long interview with Mr. Millerand this morning. He urged the Premier to accept the presidency and is an ardent supporter of Mr. Millerand in this matter. While he refused to make a declaration about the intention of Mr. Millerand, there seems to be little doubt that the latter will consent.

Many negotiations between various parties are taking place. Louis Barthou, who is chief of a large group, is supporting Mr. Millerand and Raoul Peret, who now that Charles Jonnart has withdrawn his candidature, is second favorite, declares he will not stand if either Mr. Millerand or Leon Bourgeois agree to be nominated. Although nothing definite can be said until after the parliamentary assembly tomorrow, the situation, as it is, shapes itself so that Mr. Millerand is almost a certain successor of Paul Deschanel.

## IMPERIAL COMMERCE CHAMBERS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The urgent necessity of establishing a network of high power wireless stations throughout the Empire, and the desirability of urging the Imperial and Dominion governments to take the necessary steps to this end without further delay, was the substance of a resolution introduced at the congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire yesterday afternoon by H. L. Symonds of London, England.

"By wireless we mean not merely wireless telegraphy, but also wireless telephony," said the speaker, who declared that he looked forward to the day when aeroplanes would be fitted with high power wireless. It ought, he said, to be possible on a voyage between Great Britain and Canada to derive all the news on the way, from British sources. W. F. Russell of Glasgow seconded the resolution, which was approved.

Another resolution adopted was to the effect that trade around the various parts of the Empire be fostered, and immigration within its boundaries encouraged, so that, as far as possible, the Empire may become self-contained, with special reference to defense and food supply.

W. F. Cockshutt of Brantford, Ontario, in asking the congress to af-

firm its opinion in favor of preferential trade within the British Empire, deplored the fact that, while the idea of a preferential tariff had been fairly well recognized in various parts of the Empire, the mother country had been the slowest to move in a matter of such a great importance, where she should have been the leader. The mother country has accepted preference from various Dominions and colonies, but she has made very small advances in connection with making concessions herself. He said that as Canadians, "it is not fair nor just that we should give our loyalty to the motherland and our dollars and cents to the United States." He urged that a large amount of goods, now bought by Canada from the United States, should be bought from England. This to a great extent would correct discrepancies in exchange rates.

The resolution was still under consideration when the afternoon session of the congress terminated.

## FURTHER ADVANCE OF POLISH TROOPS

Poles and Forces of General Wrangel Announce Military Success—Soviet Communiqué

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Polish troops still continue their advance east of Kovle, as, according to a military communiqué dated September 16, they reached the river Stokhod, 25 miles east of Kovle. General Balachowicz's troops occupied Aamen Koszyrski, taking about 1000 prisoners. The Ukrainians have forced the line of the Dnieper, taking Korohciatyn and Monasterysta.

General Wrangel is still continuing his offensive successfully in the direction of Mariopol and Pologhi, where his troops, overcoming the enemy, have occupied many villages, taking some guns and prisoners, and have occupied the villages of Elsavetovka, Oblotchnaya, Tchernigovka, and Verbovoye.

The latest Bolshevik wireless military communiqué, dated September 17, to some extent confirms these reports and reads as follows: "West of Grodno and Volkovsk, fighting of local nature continues. We have taken some prisoners. In the Kobrin region, our troops are conducting a successful advance on this town. In the Kovle and Lutsk regions, fierce fighting continues. In the Lvoff region, as a result of fierce fighting with the enemy, our troops retired to the line of Stanislauchk, Sokolovka, Bysly and Kamien villages. Fighting continues."

In the Crimean sector, in Oriekhoff region, as a result of fierce fighting with the enemy's cavalry, our troops retired to the Tokmak Polia railway, where fighting continues. In the Sea of Azov, our flotilla defeated an enemy's flotilla consisting of seven ships, sinking one destroyer and damaging two others. We have taken some prisoners."

Moscow wireless reports state that the peace treaties signed between Russia and Lithuania in Moscow, and Latvia at Riga, have been ratified by the all-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Soviets. The latter has instructed George Tchitcherine, the Foreign Minister, to inform the Lithuanian and Latvian governments of the ratification.

Mutiny in the Baltic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—A press correspondent at Helsingfors states that Admiral Raskolnikov, the chief of the Russian Baltic fleet, recently issued a mobilization order, which was disobeyed by 100 marines, who commenced an agitation against him. The admiral thereupon ordered the execution of the marines concerned, and thus reestablished order.

Mr. Litvinoff in Norway

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Christiania states that the continued presence there of Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik emissary, is causing anxiety. Mr. Litvinoff has issued a statement on the result of his negotiations regarding the purchase of Norwegian fish, in which he declares that the only obstacle in regard to the opening up of trade is the Norwegian authorities. He further states that Russia will not trade with countries in which she is not more or less officially represented.

ST. LOUIS YARDMEN TO RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Striking yard workers of the St. Louis Terminal and of various railways who have been out on strike since April 8 have voted 171 to 135 to return to work. When John Grunau of Chicago head of the "outlaw" movement, announced the end of the strike, the St. Louis yardmen wired their officials, then in Chicago, to hasten home and make explanations. Evidently the explanations were satisfactory. It is understood that the men who go back will go as new employees, losing their seniority rights.

FUND INQUIRY REOPENING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Investigation of campaign expenditures will be reopened here tomorrow by the Senate elections subcommittee, it was announced yesterday at the office of W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the committee. Subpoenas for a number of witnesses were issued yesterday by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, but names were not made public.

## PUBLIC CONSIDERED IN RAILWAY WAGES

Finding of Arbitrator in Case of Eastern Massachusetts Company Analyzes the Interests of All the Parties Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Careful consideration of the rights of employees, shareholders and public is contained in the finding of Hugh W. Ogden, neutral arbitrator and chairman of the board of arbitration which has been hearing testimony in the wage controversy between the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company and workers on the company's lines. Mr. Ogden's report is an interesting analysis of the electric railroad situation in Massachusetts, and strikes at certain basic facts of a problem which is national in its extent.

The Eastern Massachusetts Company is an amalgamation of 69 street railway companies and serves a population of approximately 1,325,000 in areas where the principal industries of the state are grouped. In the last three years 150.80 miles of track has been discontinued as unproductive, and since its incorporation under its present name in 1918, the company has not paid a dividend. In fact, revenues up to July of this year show the road's inability to meet interest on its bonds, although there is no claim of mismanagement brought against the officials.

Wage Increases

So far as wages are concerned, through awards of public service groups, arbitration boards and the War Labor Board, compensation per hour has been advanced from 25 cents in 1910 to 51 cents, and a 20 per cent increase is now granted over this figure. Fares have been increased to the maximum unit existing in the United States, and further increases and revision of schedules are announced following the wage award.

With these conditions understood, Mr. Ogden worked out the hypothesis that if the workers were entitled to a fair living wage, which was conceded, and if the adverse financial condition of the company is not an adequate answer to the demand for such a wage, by what shall the just increase, in view of economic conditions and the future of the company, be judged.

Quoting Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, on the question of minimum pay, Mr. Ogden said: "Let there be a purpose in all our legislation to recognize the right of all men to be well born, well nurtured, well educated, well employed and well paid. This is no gospel of ease and selfishness or class legislation, but a gospel of effort and service of universal application."

Supply and Demand

On the proposition of a living wage the finding doubts the efficacy of applying the law of supply and demand as a solution, and urges against the calling of a strike to test this law. Having concluded on the right of the worker to a living wage, Mr. Ogden then points out that the decision must be reached with due consideration to the employees, who give the service; to the security holders, who have invested their money to provide the utility; and to the traveling public, who are dependent on swift and adequate transportation if they are to fulfill their economic position in the Commonwealth. The workers held, however, that only they and the company were concerned, but Mr. Ogden asserted that "the public pays the bills and is the only source of revenue from which either worker or security-holder can derive a nickel—whether it pays by way of fare or by way of tax levy."

Mr. Ogden admitted that no experts agree upon the needs of the so-called "minimum comfort budget," but expressed the conviction that the fair wage depended considerably on the general scale of wages paid in the same industry under similar conditions and on the wages in the locality in other lines of work. Based on these considerations and on the belief that, through cooperative effort, the road could meet the demand, the increase of 20 per cent was awarded. On the differential for men operating one-man cars, 5 cents additional was allowed.

The demands of the workers also included the institution of the eight-

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hour day. Mr. Ogden approved this, but declared that he was unable, in view of the company's financial status, to reduce the working day. He deplored the 14-hour day existing on the system, but said he felt that it must be continued for the present until production in the United States had retrieved its former position.

## FEDERATED PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES ORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana. The Federated Patriotic Societies of the G. A. R. was organized on Saturday by representatives of the Women's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. in attendance at the fifty-fourth national encampment.

Officers elected for two years were: President, Mrs. Eliza Brown Daggett of Attleboro, Massachusetts; past national president of the Women's Relief Corps; vice-president, H. D. Sisson of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Clara G. Yengling, Cleveland, Ohio, national president of the Daughters of Veterans.

The organization meeting was called by Mrs. Brown Daggett and Mrs. Abbie Lynch of Pittsburgh, national presidents of the Women's Relief Corps, for the purpose of uniting the work of the G. A. R. The federation will aid in the Americanization movement, beneficial legislation for veterans of the world war, and child welfare legislation.

Each allied organization, representing a membership of 500,000, will act during the week on the resolution ratifying entrance into the federation. Dwindling of the membership of the G. A. R. from 394,000, in 1910, to 103,200 now, has made it necessary that the per capita tax be more than doubled, according to the decision of the executive committee of the national council of administration meeting here in connection with the fifty-fourth annual encampment. Per capita tax of three and a half cents has not been changed since 1890.

## FEW PERMITS FOR RESIDENCE BUILDING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Out of 43 building permits issued at City Hall last week, representing intended construction at an estimated cost of \$336,200, only one, at an estimated cost of \$4500, was for a habitation. Five of last week's permits were for first-class garages, costing from \$650 to \$1500 each. Hundreds of dwelling houses of all kinds are usually constructed in the city yearly, building generally being particularly active at this time of the year. The record for habitation permits since January 1, 1920, is as follows: First class, two dwellings at a cost of \$30,000; second class, four dwellings at a cost of \$45,000, one lodging house at a cost of \$60,000, eight tenement houses at a cost of \$495,000, one tenement house and store at a cost of \$20,000; third class, 71 dwellings at a cost of \$601,335.

## PLANS TO MARKET OHIO APPLE CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DAYTON, Ohio—With apple growers facing loss of a large part of Ohio's bumper crop of apples, because of the public's refusal to buy at present market prices, plans for a selling campaign were made at a meeting at Ohio State University of apple growers, commission men, Thomas D. Phillips, chief of the state bureau of markets, and university professors. Carts of apples will be sent to every county seat town and to large cities. The fruit will be disposed of, if possible, through local dealers; or, if this is not possible, from the cars direct to the consumers.

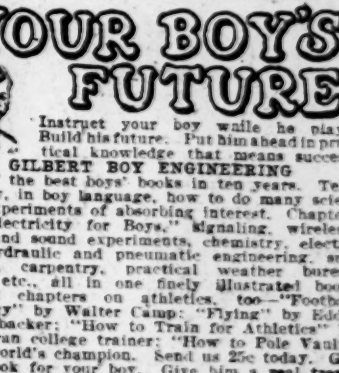
The market price is about \$2.35 and \$2.50 a bushel, and by the pound, somewhat higher.



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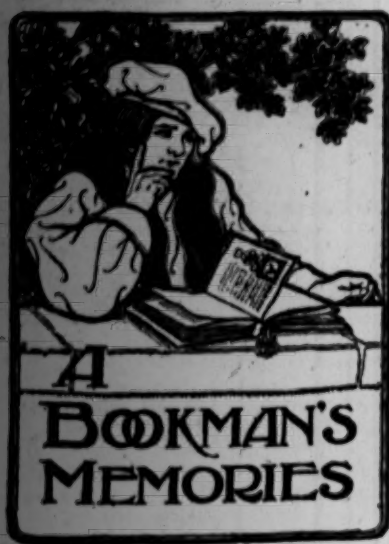
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## Gilbert Parker

It is my custom, on reaching an unfamiliar town, to hasten to the chief bookshop. I like books of Place, and I like historical novels with the exception of the love scenes, which may be important to the hero, but they retard the narrative. Heroines in historical novels are nuisances. The hero may dithyramb about her, but she is always in the way, and is an intrusion in a proper historical novel which should rush from adventure to adventure, and meander from place to place.

Mr. W. D. Howells was not an historical novelist. Characterization and customs were his characteristics, and who had a defter way of describing a place, through the eyes of a character, than he? I have a delightful recollection of descriptions of Quebec in two of his stories, "A Chance Acquaintance," and "Their Wedding Journey." I think. So when I arrived in Quebec I inquired at the bookshop for these books. They were not in stock. So disappointed was I that I almost upbraided the courteous bookish woman who was attending to me, but she restrained when she explained that they could not get these Howells books from the publishers. Then she added, pausing a moment to attend to a customer, who was asking the price of "Charlie Chaplin's Funny Stunts." "We have a shelf of Gilbert Parkers."

"Why, of course," I said to myself, "he is a Canadian, and he wrote 'Pierre and his People,' and that tale with the haunting title, 'When Valmond Came to Pontiac,' and a story about the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe, and—"

The door of the shop was open; it was a bright morning with that brisk touch of autumn in the air that comes early in Canada; and as the courteous bookish woman was selling innumerable picture postcards to the purchaser of "Charlie Chaplin's Funny Stunts," and as I had not quite made my decision which of Gilbert Parkers' books I wanted, I stepped out into the sunshine, and took a certain walk, thinking that I would recall at leisure what I knew of Gilbert Parker, and what I remembered of his books. My memory was not very clear because the political and public activities of the Right Honorable Sir Gilbert Parker, Privy Councillor, Member of Parliament for Gravesend since 1900, have been so insistent that I had almost forgotten that he is primarily a man of letters.

Such he was when I knew him first, in the middle of the 'nineties, a slight, quick, black-bearded rather silent young man, the first literary Canadian I had met, who quickly made a reputation among the elect with his French-Canadian short stories. Henley admired them. They presented a new phase of life to us. "Pierre and His People" was published in 1902, and "When Valmond Came to Pontiac" in 1905.

Gilbert Parker is a traveler: he has a keen zest for new scenes and new types. One of his early books was "Round The Compass In Australia." He has energy; he was bound to get on, and I do not suppose that even to this day he has quite decided whether his vocation is literature or politics. He did good work in the war. "The World In The Crucible: An Account of the Origins and Conduct of the Great War," published in 1915, is a clear, compact narrative. It is dedicated to J. E. C. Bodley. But he is still a writer of fiction. The literary paragraphists have just announced "No Defense" by "Sir Gilbert Parker, who has not written a full-length novel for several years."

This Canadian youth has succeeded. He has climbed. In 1895 he married Miss Van Tine of New York, and he now lives in Carlton House Terrace. I did not formulate all these facts during that walk. What a walk! I came upon it by chance, and some minutes passed before I realized that I was viewing scenes that have made history for over three centuries and a half. It was in 1535 that Jacques Cartier made a second voyage to St. Lawrence and became friendly with the chief who presided over the Indian village which occupied part of the present site of Quebec.

You turn round by the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, which towers from the cliff, to a broad, board walk. Soon there is an ascent by wooden steps, up and up, till you reach a platform just below the highest point of the Citadel, and there outstretched are the Plains of Abraham, and deep down, below the rolling green plains, near the river, is a little white house. Below is Wolfe's Cove, leading to the cut in the rock up which he led his men to victory.

Turn the head and there is the mighty St. Lawrence River rushing seaward and the Island of Orleans, and hidden from view the lovely Montmorency Falls, more beautiful than the Niagara Falls, set in history, and today beloved of fishermen.

I acquired these topographical interests easily through an ex-sea captain whom I encountered on that walk. He carried an old-fashioned

tripod photographic apparatus, and amused himself by taking views, and talking history and topography to me. While he talked, much that he said seemed curiously familiar.

We descended to the Plains of Abraham, and seated ourselves, that is Belinda and I, for the ex-sea captain had stumped away, trailing his tripod camera. I never met a man so intent on taking photographs. Retired sea captains often have odd hobbies. And while Belinda gathered seeds of the Wild Succory from the Plains of Abraham for her garden in England, and picked Michaelmas Daisies, those twinkling starry blossoms, and Golden Rod; and while I was reflecting that these wild-flowers were here before Cartier and Champlain troubled the Indians, and are beautiful still, suddenly Belinda said—"Why is it called The Plains or Heights of Abraham? It's a name one does not forget." And I answered promptly—"Because the land belonged to Martin Abraham, who pastured his herds here. True, but unromantic."

How did I know that? Presently I told her of a prisoner of war who had been confined in an underground dungeon in the Citadel, and how, putting out his hand in the darkness, his fingers had fastened on long blades of corn growing up on the earth floor. She said: "Where did you learn that?" I did not know. I could not remember.

Belinda went off to gather more flowers, and I sitting there, rather astonished that I was able to recall such places as Beauport Manor House, and distant Louisbourg, and such names as Captain Moray, and Monsieur Dottaire, suddenly cried out in a voice so loud that Belinda came running back with her arms full of more Michaelmas Daisies and Golden Rod—"Why, of course, I'm recalling, bit by bit, Gilbert Parker's 'The Seats of the Mighty.'"

I had quite forgotten that I had ever read it. Rather a triumph for the author. But it is not a good title. One forgets what such general titles signify.

Need I say that next morning I repaired to the bookshop and bought "The Seats of the Mighty," also "The Money Master" which the courteous bookish woman told me was about the Province of Quebec. On the jacket of "The Money Master" was this statement, with which I heartily agree—"Every Canadian household should have on its library shelves the best books by the best Canadian authors." This was followed by a list of 19 works by Sir Gilbert Parker. What a lot of books there are in the world! Our destination after leaving Quebec was Portland, Maine, a journey of 14 hours. The train was late, for which I was grateful, as I was thus enabled, with intervals, to read "The Seats of the Mighty" from title page to colophon, including the love passages. The fourteen hours seemed but four.

So grateful am I to this industrious and spirited author for enlivening that long railway journey with his martial and historical story of Old Quebec that I am about to reread "Pierre and His People," and the collection of Canadian stories, "before railways and since the Pullman car" called "Northern Lights," and "You Never Know Your Luck," which begins in the right, good old way—

"If you had stood on the borders of Askatoun, a prairie town, on the pathway to the Rockies, one late August day not many years ago . . ."

Some of us must be faithful to the elder novelists. We cannot all be Fitzgerald.

## CHINA'S MAN-POWER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever changes may come in China, it will be a long time yet before the traveler misses the picturesque elements of transportation, the camels and donkey-trains in the streets of Peking and the miscellaneous host of burden-bearing coolies whose two legs apiece do in China so much of the kind of work which four legs do elsewhere. The trans-Siberian railway has reduced the number of camel caravans, but, as says a writer in Asia, "for many years the shaggy Bactrian, with his store of fat stowed away under his two humps and his faculty for going waterless, will be needed to travel where nothing else can travel." And the little donkeys, about half as high as their Mongolian drivers, are also likely for many years to come to be a common sight in the Chinese city.

The two-legged carrier, however, is even commoner; human motor power is still cheap, and from 15 to 20 per cent of the man-power of China is devoted to transportation, as compared with the United Kingdom, which is a common carrier for the whole world and expends no more than 8 per cent of its man-power to carry on the business. Steam and electricity, as these forces, some more and more to supply the power that carries commodities from one part of China to another, will therefore increase the number of Chinese laborers engaged in producing commodities, a result, say the students of industrial economics, which will make a busier and happier China, and a more comfortable nation for its people to live in.

Meantime the traveler takes his pleasure in the picturesque side of present conditions. He sees the coolies drawing the boats through the waterways, pushing laden wheelbarrows along the streets, or balancing on their shoulders full baskets at the ends of long poles. The active fellows, it is said, will carry merchandise in this fashion at the rate of 15 cents a ton a mile. Railway and steamship lines are coming in, but the common system of transportation in China might still be described as "two legs for short distances, and four legs for long ones," modified by the fact that caravans of the two-legged carriers often make a long hike.

## JOHANNESBURG

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On the day in September, 1886, when President Kruger proclaimed as a public digging the farms whereon the city of Johannesburg now stands, little did the 50 inhabitants of that peaceful Transvaal valley foresee the stupendous results which were to follow that event. For in that year gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand. In the eighties the nearest railway was several hundred miles distant, yet difficult as was travel—having to be accomplished either by the slow ox-wagon, cart or foot—12 months later 3000 people had been attracted to the spot by the gold. More fol-

lowed, with Kaserne the largest goods depot in Africa.

In the history of all gold-mining towns, the cosmopolitan nature of the assembled populace has been a noticeable feature and Johannesburg has not proved the exception. From all quarters of the earth and of every nationality they come and though the population has ceased to be of the same itinerant nature as in the purely mining days it still retains its cosmopolitan character. Not English and Dutch alone as so many suppose. An enterprising American quarter is particularly evident in mining and its allied industry—engineering, both mechanical and electrical. And the Jewish element, to the fore where finance holds sway, forms a considerable portion of the community.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Tin shanties" give place to city buildings in the business center of South Africa

## "RED" SUFFRAGISTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Women participated actively in the elections for the Petrograd Soviet which were held during the week of June 23 to 30. According to the incomplete returns published in The Petrograd Pravda of June 29, 71 women deputies had been elected during the first six days of the election period.

Following the Soviet system, the women voted in occupational groups, instead of by geographical districts as is customary in the western democracies. Women workers voted in the factories with the men, those employed by the government voted in their offices, and the students in their universities. Those classified as "housewives" were provided with special polling places, according to the general provision for scattered workers having no common place of occupation. The "housewives," reports The Pravda, cast 20,600 votes, electing 48 women deputies, of whom 27 were Communists, 17 designated as "sympathizers" with the Communist Party, and four Non-Partisans.

The Bolshevik paper does not say whether any men, performing the functions of "housewives," voted under this classification. In addition to the housewives' representatives, women voting in other occupational categories elected 19 women Communists, two Sympathizers, and two Non-Partisans. The elections which were held during an entire week instead of being completed in one day according to the western custom, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Communist Party. The party papers, following the course of the elections during the week, appealed vigorously to the women voters to support the government, and as the returns came in, held up the action of the "housewives" as an example to the men. Thus one paper was quick to announce in large headlines: "The Housewives made a good start and elected a Communist woman to the Petrograd Soviet." Another reported: "The janitors and other house-workers met in a palace which had once belonged to a duchess. It was odd to see these people in such luxurious surroundings. But they were nowise embarrassed. They voted unanimously for the Communist ticket."

When two factories had the hardihood to elect members of the opposition Social Revolutionary and Menshevik parties against the Communist landslide, the women Communists expressed their scorn of these backsliders. The Red Gazette of June 29, under the heading "What the Housewives Say!" prints the following protest of one group:

"We, housewives of the second city district, numbering 1500 electors, assembled to elect delegates to the Petrograd Soviet, upon learning of the election of Menshevik and Social Revolutionary members at the Nobel and Pal factories, being ourselves hard-handed workers, brand with disgrace the workers of these factories. Comrade workers, think whom you have elected! At the head of the Polish

Army stands the traitor Pilsudski, waging war against Russian workers and peasants, destroying industries and burning entire cities. He has destroyed tens of thousands of workers and peasants, and now you have elected to the Petrograd Soviet the same kind of Menshevik. Shame, comrade workers, to help the White Guard lords! Down with the Menshevik and Social Revolutionaries together with the Polish lords! Long live the newly elected Communist Petrograd Soviet!"

At the end of the first six days of the election, according to The Pravda, 1312 deputies had been elected to the Petrograd Soviet, filling three-quarters of the seats. Of these deputies 71 were women, and five additional women had been elected as "alternates." The Communist Toll of June 7 gives the composition of the Moscow Soviet as 1312 men and 133 women.

## COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Black smoke, gray smoke, white smoke; brown, purple and yellow smoke; pouring out from high chimneys, low chimneys, furnaces; from the funnels of steamers, small and great; tug boats, liners and ferryboats; from locomotives, big and little; and all amid a forest of masts and rigging, giant cranes and elevators, and the noise of coal falling into bunkers and loose rails falling into holds and shunting trucks; and, above all this, a canopy of smoke, always smoke, with a peep of blue sky here and there.

In the factories the hum of machinery; the rattle of riveters; the sizzling of steam; blasts of hot and cold air; red hot rails coming through the rollers like fiery serpents; a furnace door opened and sweating men with blue glasses over their eyes throwing in shovelfuls of mineral; molten steel pouring into ladles and cakes of slag tipping into trucks to be carried away to the slag heaps which, at night, look like mountains on fire.

In the docks the big ships loading with cargo and coal. Here is a ship of the Ben Line, with its yellow funnel and yacht-like bows, bound for China. The steel rails drop gently into its hold, and a Chinaman washes his rice on the deck. Here again is a great Glen liner, swallowing steel sleepers, while coal pours into its bunkers from a giant elevator which grabs four truckloads at a time. And here a Union Castle boat taking steel rails to Teira, and eating up coal from barges on one side and from trucks on the other.

## London Gives Way

The loading is very simple. London sends a plan of the ship showing how the cargo is to be stowed. Middlesbrough objects. Then the telephone bells begin to ring. There is a hot and rapid argument over the wires in which Middlesbrough, being on the spot and handling the goods, has all the best of it—and London gives way.

Out in the streets the people walk slowly. Women wear shawls over their heads and every child carries a baby. They peer in at the shop windows, and, at the door of the chiefest and cheapest emporium, there is a jostle of perambulators, mostly with two children in each. In one there is a beautiful curly head at one end, and a beady-eyed morsel at the other. None of these vehicles are attended. The mothers are inside, shopping. In the street the pavement is up, where men have been laying an electric cable. They have now gone to dinner, but their offspring are handling the heavy picks, shovels and rammers, as if to the manner born. Electric trams go by ceaselessly, filled with grimy-faced workers.

## The Making of Rails

A long train of trucks filled with ironstone and led by a powerful engine, comes rumbling down from the

mine in the hills. It goes straight to the works. Here, at a blow, the floors of the trucks give way and the loads drop into a great steel tank which rises mechanically to the top of the furnace, a hundred and more feet high. It tips its load of ironstone, limestone and coke into the roaring fire which, in its greediness, throws out flames of yellow, blue and purple. Then, from the base of the furnace, comes a river of molten iron, filling the sand molds. The pigs of iron thus molded are picked up by immense magnets and dropped into the steel furnaces and, from them, another great river, this time of steel, runs into ladles and thence into steel molds. The steel ingots are shaken out; they pass through the rollers and come out as steel rails, cut into lengths. The rails are loaded into trucks and thence to the ship's hold, and away they go to India, China, Japan or to any place in the world where they are most wanted. So, from the mine to the railway, the process is simple when it has once been thought out and planned.

Day and night the same thing goes on. Day and night men sit thinking and planning just as the Peases and the Stephensons sat thinking and planning, just 100 years ago, before the first railway was laid from Stockton to Darlington.

There is beauty here for those who can see beauty in the adaptability of man to his environment, in his ceaseless effort to meet material conditions. But, out on the busy river there is another beauty; the grace of ships in the water; the zigzag reflections of tall masts; the deep purple background of buildings; the pearly sky; and there—just the very thing wanted to make the picture complete—a dash of scarlet on the bows of that old boat in the foreground.

## EX ARCADIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A box from home! Wild, woody things that grow In the dear neglected nooks, places I used to know!

Junipers, spattered thick with their spicy fruit, Goldthread vines showing the pungent yellow root; Scarlet black alder, gleaned where the swamp road bends, Where the great rock maples flame when the summer ends, Rose hips, bayberry twigs, with their waxy hoard; Hemlock and fir boughs—their beauty and fragrance long stored Through the summer. All garnered for me Out from far quiet woods, nestling low by the sea.

## Restaurants Multiply

Since 1915, according to the New York City Department of Health, the number of restaurants in New York City have increased from 4000 to approximately 12,000. Many explanations are given. Some hasten to remark that the servant problem has driven many a middle-class wife to take her husband out to dine; the executive secretary of the United Restaurant Owners Association is inclined to think that it is the passing of the dinner pail, and that better pay has meant better food. Some say it is because there is no better pay; that instead, the workman's wife is going into industry herself and has no time to pack his lunch. Some say that prohibition set men eating. Others say that overcrowding in New York has made 8000 new restaurants necessary, since one and two-room apartments are seldom furnished with more than breakfast kitchenettes. Still others say the Nineteenth Amendment has ruined the home with its kitchen. In all events, here are figures. And it certainly isn't necessary any more to go home for dinner. According to temperament this will be construed as misfortune, or simply as one more step toward communal life in the machine age.

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BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

## A MODERN MINSTREL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Geiger Hans!—Why, yes, of course. Geiger Hans! The musician, so obviously lost in his art and pleading so eloquently for the restoration of the old forms of minstrelsy, had stirred a chord of memory. Where had I met with such a character before? Then I remembered—Hans Jullig. Like a flash it came back to me: Geiger Hans, fiddler Hans, the wandering minstrel in Agnes and Egerton Castle's "If Youth but Knew." But it was only a slight link. Geiger Hans, the real Geiger Hans, was a Frenchman, a relic of the old nobility, wandering homeless with his fiddle as his sole companion.

This was a young man, an Afstarian, with the same enthusiasm for his art and love of his instrument, but no relic of the past, rather an apostle of the future. And he was pleading for the revival of the minstrelsy of the olden days.

"In olden times," he said, "people could not read. Poetry and music were passed down from century to century only by the human voice. Much was lost, much was changed, but we have still, in all languages, many folk songs, survivals of those days. The composers in old times accompanied themselves on the rebeck. Later the lute became the favorite instrument, but both passed away with the introduction of the spinnet and its final development, the piano, with which came the popular song."

"We have today the music of the initiated and the music of the crowd. The crowd does not care for the music of Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Debussy. It prefers light opera; indeed, it prefers to go to the cinema and watch the pictures and hear an orchestra playing popular airs. But is it not possible, by taking the primitive subjects of the old minstrel art, to make a poetic and musical appeal, the appeal of the old bards and troubadours?"

"If it was possible to accompany oneself on the rebeck, why not, I asked myself, on the king of instruments, the violin? I was told that it was not possible to hold the violin under the chin and sing at the same time, but that obstacle is not insurmountable as you shall judge."

Jullig has, as he said, gone back to the primitive subjects. Most of his songs are his own, for he is a poet-musician such as those he seeks to emulate. He has taken old legends and woven them into songs. He has, however, also adapted and out of a large repertoire he appealed to Swiss hearers with "Das Lied von Altem Hildebrandt," of Walter von der Vogelweide, "Unter der Linde" and different works of the troubadours, Marabru, and of Raoul de Soissons.

To succeed, he had said, one must also be an actor, and one realized the importance of this as one watched his dramatic gestures, the expressive play of his mobile features and the bright gleam in his eyes. He had studied under Sevik, the master of Kubelik, and had traveled before the war as a virtuoso. Since the war he has used his talents by giving concerts on behalf of the children of his native country. He sings his songs in German, French, and English.



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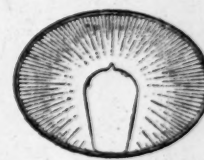
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## MR. MILLERAND AS FUTURE PRESIDENT

With a Vacancy Created in Office of French Presidency, It Is "Hard to Think of Anyone but Mr. Millerand" to Fill It

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Although it is difficult to speak openly of such matters, there can now be little doubt that Mr. Millerand hopes shortly to become the President of the French Republic. His recent tour of the invaded districts was precisely the sort of tour that is taken by a French President. Indeed, for many months Mr. Millerand has acted as the President. It would be hard to think of anyone but Mr. Millerand as the next head of the State.

All such prophecies must be presented with certain reservations. Although Mr. Millerand occupies a fairly strong position, he may fall at any moment, since the political situation is exceedingly troubled. If he were defeated in Parliament it would, of course, be difficult to make him President. There are some sharp corners to turn, but all informed opinion points to his election.

### Official Secrecy

Mr. Deschanel was elected only nine months ago for a period of seven years. There were many conflicting reports about him. Secrecy was officially maintained. But if the public could not peer behind the veil which hid him, the public at least knew that a veil was interposed. Mr. Deschanel lived in retirement. He saw nobody except a few personal friends and Mr. Millerand. So far as active presidential functions are concerned, he did not count. He was President only in name. The real President was the Premier, Mr. Millerand.

Now it was impossible that this state of affairs could be long continued. There have been serious complaints. Mr. Poincaré, the former President, complained in a series of articles that the President had not sufficient powers. He was responsible for nothing. The ministers had to countersign everything and could keep the President in almost complete ignorance of public events. Nevertheless, however limited may be the powers of the French President, his complete absence offered many inconveniences. It is not possible that even a figurehead could remain in retirement.

### Presidents Who Resigned

Mr. Deschanel's resignation was considered likely. The President, Mr. Casimir-Périer, resigned after a few months of office voluntarily. But there have been other presidents who resigned against their will. Marshal MacMahon antagonized Parliament and was obliged to leave the Elysée. President Jules Grévy, after the scandal in which his son-in-law was involved became known—there had been improper trafficking in the decoration of the Legion of Honor—did not see any reason why he should quit office. The ministers presented an ultimatum to him. He was informed that if he did not go everybody would refuse to serve. He struggled against the stern demands, but in the end was obliged to yield. The case of Mr. Deschanel was, of course, entirely different. He was in very much the same position as was President Wilson. It was resolved that if he did not resume his duties he must be made to resign. There was actually no vacancy, but it was assumed that there would be. The future is too uncertain; there are too many problems now facing France and the world, for the country to be left long without an effective head.

The position of Mr. Millerand was immensely strengthened by the manner in which the Poles recovered before the gates of Warsaw. Everybody considered him greatly daring to defy Russia and to annoy England at a time when the fate of Poland seemed to be sealed. For a moment it appeared as though Mr. Millerand had adopted the most foolish of all policies. It is possible still to have two opinions about his policy. The success of the Poles does not necessarily justify the recognition of General Wrangel nor in the long run may it turn out to be definite. However that may be, his victory restored the prestige of the French Premier. Without it he might have fallen. With it, he is certainly in a strong position. Just now it cannot be denied that the French Parliament is somewhat jingo in tendency. Military glory appeals to the members. The way in which General Weygand, who went to Poland and saved the situation, has been made into a national hero in France demonstrates quite clearly how easily affected are the French by what they expressively call "glorie"—which has a somewhat warmer meaning than the English equivalent.

### A Magnificent Election Agent

The French General Weygand then may prove to be not only a successful soldier but a magnificent election agent for Mr. Millerand. The Chamber and the Senate have been very angry about the results of Boulogne and Spa. Great attacks have been made upon Mr. Millerand by Mr. Poincaré, Mr. Andrew Tardieu, Mr. Barthou, and others, and he has been represented as abandoning French interests at the request of England. More and more was his reputation shaken and on several occasions it appeared likely that he would be overthrown. Poland has come to reestablish him. If he can maintain himself in power for a few months he will almost certainly crown his career by the presidency. There remains, however, con-

stances at which it will be necessary for him to adopt a firm front if he is not to be beaten. There are certainly obstacles in the path. The French Parliament insists more than ever on no concessions either to Germany or to England.

Incidentally it may be said that the man who has most impressed the new Parliament with his ability is Aristide Briand. If this presidential change which is now in prospect comes about, the choice of a new Premier will lie between Mr. Briand and Mr. Poincaré. A sort of triangular duel has been fought and it may well be that Mr. Millerand and Mr. Briand will, after all, come best out of it.

### France Almost Starled

What almost startled France was the announcement that Mr. Millerand wished to reform the Constitution. First he would strengthen the presidential powers. Second, he would have a vice-president, at present not provided for in the Constitution, to perform the routine duties of the presidency. Third, he would have a Senate which would in reality be representative of all the corporate bodies. Fourth, he would carry out a great scheme of decentralization.

First, with regard to the presidency. At present Mr. Millerand believes that a president is elected by a body which is not sufficiently representative and that therefore he cannot sufficiently impose his will. To give him more authority he should be elected not by the Chamber and the Senate united in one assembly at Versailles, but by an electoral college in which shall sit not only members of Parliament, but delegates from the general councils of each département, and members of the great corporations, commercial men, workers, agriculturists, and the various faculties which would speak for the intellect of France.

### Increasing President's Powers

It will be seen that to enlarge the basis of the election in this manner is almost a revolution. The President would be the choice of the whole country and would surely enjoy effective powers, whereas at present he has little power. The Chamber would be elected, according to the Millerand scheme, as at present. But the Senate would be radically altered.

The Senate would be composed, in part at least, of representatives of professional associations. There would be senators chosen by the municipal and general councils, but there would also be senators nominated by the chambers of commerce, by the great syndicates of trade and industry, by the agricultural bodies, by the Confédération Générale du Travail—that is the most surprising proposal of all—by the universities, by the academies. The Senate would then possess supreme authority. All sections would be represented at the Luxembourg, and all ideas would be expressed. It would not be purely a political body open only to the professional politician.

It is essential if France is to become strong again that some measure of decentralization shall be carried out. At present everything is managed from Paris, from a few departments of public service. The waste of time

## PLANTIN, MASTER PRINTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Visitors to Antwerp are invariably struck with the beauty of the Musée Plantin on the Marche du Vendred; they are more astonished when they enter the building and see the wonderful collection of works printed in the sixteenth century by Christophe Plantin, one of the most exquisite printers, not only of his own period



Sunshine in Antwerp's famous sixteenth century print shop now preserved as a museum

but of all ages since the discovery and development of the art of typography.

Christophe Plantin was undoubtedly a marvelous man. The date of his birth is uncertain, although most authorities fix the year as 1514, and the place of his origin is generally assumed to be Saint-Avertin, a village near Tours. At a very early age, Plantin was taken to Lyons by his father, where the future famous printer began his education, which, to adopt the common parlance, was "completed" in Paris. Here he was deserted by his father, who migrated to Toulouse, and Christophe, thrown on his own resources, made his way to Caen, where he learned bookbinding

four works appear in the catalogue as having been printed by Plantin, by 1584 the number had risen to 41 produced in that year. The languages in which the works were printed were Hebrew, Greek, Latin, German, Dutch, and Spanish, and all were produced with an unprecedented splendor of workmanship which has since been seldom equaled and less seldom excelled. Plantin's establishment at Antwerp was, without doubt, the most celebrated and the most profitable of all erected on Belgian soil.

### Suspected of Heresy

Early in 1562 he experienced a fresh discouragement. Antwerp had been the meeting place of the Lutherans, Calvinists, and the Anabaptists, but there was not found there the same toleration as in Germany. Plantin became suspected of heresy, and early in March, 1562, while he was sojourning for a short time in Paris, a visit was paid to his workshops by the Margrave of Antwerp. This official was acting on the instructions of Marguerite of Parma, who had forwarded him a heretical book, entitled "Brief Instructions for Prayer," stating in her letter that Plantin was believed to be the printer. Three of the workmen were caught in the act of putting in the press an heretical work, but they acknowledged they were doing this unknown to their employer, and they also admitted that they had dispatched a large number of copies to Metz. They were immediately arrested and Philanus, the leading inquisitor of the district, sent instructions for the whole of Plantin's household, including the domestic, to be arrested also as being suspected of holding heretical opinions.

On his return in the following year, he succeeded in recovering much of the property which had been seized by the inquisition, a large proportion of which had been purchased by his friends, who had held it in trust for him, and assisted by his wife and family and friends, he recommenced on a larger scale than before.

Among the last named were two grand-nephews of another famous man, Dan Bomberg, who furnished him with the fine Hebrew types of that ruined Venetian printer. The editions of the Hebrew Bible, his Corpus Juris, and his Latin and Greek classics, which he was able to produce with their assistance, are renowned for their beautiful execution and their accuracy. He also published the Biblia Polyglotta, which fixed the original text of the Old and New Testaments on a scientific basis. He encountered much clerical opposition but he also received the hearty support of Philip II of Spain, who sent one of his chaplains, the learned Benedictine Arias Montanus, to take the leading part in the work of editing. From this venture he received but little pecuniary profit but the privilege was accorded him of printing all the liturgical works for the states of King Philip and the office of prototypographus regius was conferred upon him.

Outwardly Plantin conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, but he became a member of a mystical sect founded by Henry Nicolaes, the tenets of which were principally the love of mankind as obedience to the will of God, the necessity of leading a godly, righteous, and sober life, but the members were urged not to abandon the religion of their birth or adoption. The printing business, however, continued to flourish and, notwith-

standing the fact that he was suspected of heretical tendencies, he succeeded, in 1568, in purchasing the printing rights of the new Breviary which Pius V had ordered to be prepared in accordance with the decisions of the Council of Trent and, later, acquired the rights of printing the new Missal in Hungary, Germany, and other parts. In 1575 he had more than 20 presses and 70 workmen, with a similar outside staff. He founded a branch in Paris. In 1583, he left the control of his Antwerp establishment to his workmen when he settled at Leyden in the position of typographer for the newly erected university there.

### His House Now a Museum

His Antwerp home and workshop remained as a typographical center until the latter half of the seventeenth century—Plantin was there in 1589, when he passed away—when the business began to decline. In 1576 the city of Antwerp acquired the old buildings with all their contents for 200,000 francs, which enabled the authorities to create one of the most remarkable museums in existence, which was opened on August 19, 1877. This house, which belonged originally to Martin Lopez, is composed of a basement with three other stories and a facade in La rue Haute, and a garden, close to the ancient port of St. Jean. The foundry, printing presses, matrix-room, and even Plantin's bedchamber are all preserved in their original condition.

Max Rooses, conservateur du Musée Plantin, has published through Zaffarini of Antwerp a handsome large folio volume giving a complete illustration of the museum and its contents, with several well-executed facsimiles of extracts from the Missals and other works which he printed. The museum contains some very choice examples of the work of Plantin, as well as the original pictures from which the numerous illustrations to the works were taken.

Amongst the documents preserved there are found a letter in the handwriting and bearing the signature of Maximilian II of Germany, dated February 28, 1576, giving to Plantin and his successors the privilege of trading in any of the states of the Empire; another in Latin, written by Philip II, saying that he had taken under his royal protection the polyglot impression of the Bible, and that he was sending Arias Montanus to direct the work. This letter is dated from Madrid, March 23, 1568, and bears the signatures of Philip II and of his secretary, Gabriel de Zayas. There is also, written in Latin, the privilege, accorded to the same work, signed by Cardinal Granvelle, and dated from Naples, September 26, 1572; together with the permission granted by the faculty of theology in Louvain, dated March 26, 1571. Many other original documents of equal interest are here preserved.

### His Letters Preserved

Plantin has not suffered the fate of many great men and benefactors, for, by a marvelous sympathy and reverence, the greater part of his correspondence appears to have been preserved by the recipients. Moreover a copy was taken of the majority of these letters before they were dispatched and these copies, preserved in their entirety from 1587 have escaped the ravages of time and "spring cleanings." His descendants, who examined them, found them of such interest that they determined still to retain them, with the result that we have today the fullest possible details of the domestic and professional life of one of the greatest typographers the world has yet seen: a man who lived in a time of agitation and turmoil, who had relations with some of the most important people of his age, a very large number of literateurs, and some of the most illustrious men in their walks and professions. These letters form a commentary on the political events and the private life of the sixteenth century.

Thanks to the industry and labor of Max Rooses, three volumes of this correspondence have now been published. They bear dates 1583, 1585, and 1911, but although the letters are only published as far as 1573, the third volume is furnished with an index to the three volumes which would appear to intimate that no more will be issued. There are a few reproductions of letters written to Plantin by celebrated personages, but by far the greater majority of the letters are those written by Plantin himself between 1561 and 1573, to kings, archbishops, dukes, and cardinals. There are gaps in the originals between January, 1582, and November, 1585, when Plantin was in Leyden, which M. Rooses cannot, of course, fill up, and there must be gaps for parts of 1577 and 1578 when he was in Paris, and for certain other short periods when he journeyed to Frankfurt, but the hope may be expressed that more of this correspondence will be published. Plantin corresponded in French, Latin, and Spanish. There are some letters in Italian, but these were written by Jean Moretus. The mistakes in orthography and grammar are very infrequent, and even when they do occur, it is very evident that they were inadvertently made.

Antwerp was prevented in 1914 from observing the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of this great man, but this year it is celebrating the event on as great a scale as possible, for Frenchman though he was by birth, it was in that great city that he carried out his life's work.

### ARGENTINE PARK BUREAU

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—President Irigoyen has just signed a decree establishing a bureau of woodlands, parks, and gardens in the Ministry of Agriculture, which is designed to carry on all governmental tree-planting activities and at the same time to assist private citizens in similar activities. It also will conduct a nation-wide educational propaganda in favor of tree planting.

## SOUTH AFRICA TO UPLIFT NATIVES

Commissioners Submit Recommendations for Organizing Native Schools Training Teachers and Better Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The commissioners appointed to formulate a scheme for native education, including industrial training, and more particularly to review generally the present condition of native education in the Cape Province, and to submit recommendations in regard to the control and organization of native schools, the training of native teachers, the curricula for the different types of native schools, and the efficient education of the native races, in presenting their report, point out that:

Native education is of a missionary origin and retains the stamp of missionary control today; its first aim has been religious and in a sense vocational, its methods have become increasingly scholastic and bookish, and its finance, well adapted to the needs of a primitive age, has failed to keep pace with social change and the depreciation of our monetary system.

The commission, therefore, conceived its principal duty as embracing an overhaul of the education system with a view to placing native education more in line with modern educational theory, bringing it into closer touch with the facts of native life and circumstance, and, while always aiming at the standards of culture, sound living and good citizenship, fitting every scholar for his place in domestic and economic life.

### Roots in Seventeenth Century

W. Carmichael, R. M. Tsolo, member of the commission, in briefly tracing the course of development in the past says: Native education has its roots in the seventeenth century, and it is in the fitness of things that the church of the pioneer race in this country was the first to be impressed with its responsibilities toward the aboriginal and colored peoples. "As early as 1677," writes the Education Commission of 1861-3, "the consistory of the church proposed to the Governor that, following the example of the government of the Dutch East India possessions, he should sanction the appointment of a teacher for the colored population. He entertained the proposal warmly, and such a school was shortly after in existence." Beginning in one small school, where a handful of brown and native urchins was gathered together for the instruction in the "fear of God," "respect to superiors," and perhaps a modicum of letters, it has advanced by steady growth in the Cape alone to dimensions comprised in some 1500 primary, industrial, and training schools, and an enrollment register of 110,000 scholars and finally to the high ambitions of the South African Native College.

The regulations of 1841 prescribing the conditions of government aid to mission schools laid it down that "though the first object of such schools must be the religious education of the poor, yet such subjects of a secular character as are laid down in the elementary course of the government schools shall be gradually introduced to a greater or less extent, as circumstances may admit," and it was stipulated that the English language "where practicable shall be used as the colloquial language of the school." Then, in 1862, the education commission set the seal of its approval on what had evidently become the policy of the day, by resolving "that, though the first object of the founders and managers of these schools is the religious education of the poor, the government grant is to be considered as appropriated for the purpose of secular instruction alone."

### Modern Criticism

It is doubtless true that what loomed largest in the vision of the framers of this system were the poor white, the colored, and the non-Bantu native population of the western province, but as successive annexation stretched

eastward and northward, missionaries amongst the Bantu tribes were gradually caught into the framework of the same procrustean bed and obliged to conform to the standards and methods of European education in order to secure state aid. It is also true that the advantages derivable from industrial training were not wholly lost sight of, but discussions of this theme were apt to be of an academic rather than a practical nature, precluded its introduction save in the case of a few isolated institutions.

A system of education which has produced conspicuous examples of intelligent native men and women and aroused a large portion of the aboriginal population to a desire for learning is not without weapons of defense against modern criticism. Yet speaking broadly of results of location schools, no candid observer will deny that the system has yielded but a very partial return for the public expenditure involved and the devotion which a long succession of missionaries has thrown into the scale. Attending schools regularly for a few brief years, introduced during that time to subjects of instruction remote from native experience, and frequently taught them in a mechanical fashion, with religious and moral teaching drifting more and more into the background as the teacher's vision is fixed on the annual visit of the inspector, the average native boy and girl too often leaves school without having learnt anything to fit them for becoming useful to their own people or the country at large; the method of instruction has failed to grip and direct their intelligence, the restraints of tribal discipline and solidarity have become relaxed and the sanctions of the Christian religion have failed to replace them. In short, the product of the schools frequently hangs on the outskirts both of the old tribalism and of the new civilization, uncertain of his place in the social order and craving only what he cannot reach.

### Popular Prejudice

In the last resort it is the public which has to judge of the results of any method of education, and the commission has no disposition to ignore the existence of a popular prejudice against the present system. It is true that such prejudice is frequently excited by a selfish desire to reserve the benefits of civilization to a single race, yet there are also reasoned grounds of criticism on which well-wishers of the natives take their stand, and it is not too much to say that the missionary is the severest critic of all.

None the less, and while under no illusions as to the average results so far attained, the commission does not falter for a moment in its conviction of the necessity—as a right to himself and a benefit to the Commonwealth—of giving the native the best education that can be devised for him. The aims of the past contained no flaw; it is the methods of realization alone that need to be overhauled, and progress in native education must keep pace with progress in European education and the growth of educational science generally.

## DRAFTING NEW TRADE TREATY WITH FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The weaving of closer relations between Canada and France continues. In the spring a syndicate of Montreal financial interests floated in this country a \$10,000,000 loan for the municipality of the city of Paris; the proceeds to be spent on food and other raw materials purchased in Canada, and a representative of that city is now in the Dominion arranging for the purchase of the first \$2,000,000 worth of supplies.

Dr. Roy, Canadian High Commissioner in France, is also home to advise the government on the matter of the drafting of a new trade treaty with France. He is also furthering his proposal for Canadian war memorial scholarships to enable Canadian teachers to study in the French Republic. He is authority for the statement that five of the provinces will provide scholarships of this nature. Ontario and Quebec will each grant funds for five, while Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia will be responsible for three each. Dr. Roy is desirous of having a national fund raised to provide a home for the students in Paris, and it is understood that the French Government has agreed to donate a free site.



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## SPANISH INTEREST IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

At San Sebastian Marques de Lema Pointed Out That Spain Was the First Neutral Nation to Become Attached to League

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on September 20.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain—The governmental and San Sebastian authorities were really wonderful in their endeavors to make the reception, entertainment and convenience of the delegates to the Council of the League of Nations as perfect as possible. The only question is as to whether they did not at times overdo it. For example, at the entrance to the Palacio de Diputacion, where the meetings were held, there was some soldiery, who presented arms as each delegate arrived in his automobile, while at the same time a blast was blown on a cornet. This was impressive, but cynics were inclined to ask if such a touch of the military spirit, gentle and harmless as it was, was quite in perfect harmony with the chief object of the League of Nations.

It would be unkind, however, to criticize the San Sebastianites for their super-enthusiasm in this matter. The president of the Diputacion presented each delegate and the general staff of the League as here assembled with a handsome and valuable portfolio containing a pad of note paper, a guide to San Sebastian and a number of interesting particulars about the district. The aforesaid staff consists of no fewer than 90 persons, of whom 24 are typists and 12 multi-copyists.

## Subjects for Discussion

On the main agenda at the beginning of the conference were 13 items. Of these four were brought forward by France, two each by Spain and Greece, and one each by Italy, Japan, Great Britain, and Brazil. The subject headings were given on the agenda, but no further indication of the nature of the points submitted, except in the case of France, who had two propositions forward for assisting the Union of International Associations. The bureau of the League, however, issued a statement explaining the points, at which various discussions had arrived, at previous conferences, and observing that the San Sebastian meeting would be of a general character but highly important for all that. Each subject of discussion would have an equal interest for all members of the League, and the first of them would be that of the economic blockade. Other matters would be the establishment of a permanent department of hygiene, the mandates of the League of Nations, the establishment of a permanent tribunal of international justice, and the relations between the Council and the Assembly.

Before the delegates got to work they were entertained to luncheon on the summit of Mont Iguelido, the peak at the left corner of the lovely bay that is called the Concha and which is a popular resort throughout the season. At this pleasant function two speeches only were made. The Spanish Foreign Minister, the Marques de Lema, in the name of the King and the government gave welcome to the delegates, making opportune mention of the circumstance that Spain was the first neutral nation to be attached to the League. Mr. Balfour, representing Great Britain, responded, remarking that it had been better if Mr. Leon Bourgeois had done so, but the duty fell to him inasmuch as for another hour, until the sittings were opened, he was still the president of the Council of the League. He paid a complimentary to Quilones de Leon, who would succeed him, gave thanks to the Marques de Lema, and praised the King of Spain. "The high estimation in which the King of Spain is held in foreign countries," said Mr. Balfour, "is not due only to his great hereditary qualities, but to the brilliancy of his personal gifts. He is so solidly established in the world that it is useless, above all in Spain, to make any attempt at excessive praise."

## Aland Islands Problem

At 5 o'clock on the same afternoon the League held its first sitting and debated until 7:30. The meeting, like all the others, was private, but at the end a report was issued. Quilones de Leon communicated to the members of the Council a resolution of the conference of ambassadors, inviting the provisional committee of transport constituted by the League to study the question of through tickets, customs, passports and so forth in the case of international trains. Afterward he gave an account to the Council of the scheme for an international conference on

communications and transports, which would be held toward the end of January of next year. The general secretary of the League read a report concerning the International Commission of Statistics, which would meet in September, and he announced also to the conference that the three jurists had been appointed to examine the case of the Aland Islands, Mr. Laamane of Paris, Dr. Struycken of The Hague and Mr. Buber of Berne, and these three would hold their first meeting in Paris.

On the following Monday, by which time the Council had settled down to its business and incidentally found that it had on its program far more matters than it could possibly give adequate attention to, there was great activity, as it might be said, in many departments. In the morning the King received the delegates at the Palace of Miramar. There was some curiosity attached to the order in which he would receive them, and it was considered by the sticklers for diplomatic etiquette to be a highly important point. It may be mentioned, then, that the order of the leaders was England, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan and Brazil.

The same evening the King gave a banquet to the delegates at the palace. Later that night the illumination of the Concha, or bay, was carried through and a remarkable spectacle was presented. The Isle of Santa Clara at the mouth of the bay and Montes Iguelido and Urgull on each side were brilliantly lit up, six bands of music were busy all the time, and the place was finally illuminated with Bengal lights, and all kinds of fireworks.

## Council Sticks to Duty

In spite of all this the League, with a stern inclination toward duty, got through two sessions of work, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. In the case of the former it was officially reported afterward that the conference, according to the desire of President Wilson, had agreed that the inauguration of the first general assembly of the League should take place at Geneva on November 15, at 11 o'clock in the morning, on which occasion there would be 120 delegates present, although there would be only 40 voting, one for each nation. The South American delegates would include those from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Venezuela, Uruguay, and Chile.

At subsequent sessions the lengthy agenda was run through, but there was a general disposition to leave all really important decisions to the Geneva assembly. At one of the meetings some interesting figures were given concerning the cost of running the League at present. The budget for the League, which only came into real being at the beginning of this year, was 6,250,000 pesetas up to the beginning of July, and now a further sum of 12,500,000 pesetas was asked for to carry it on to the end of the current year. Of this sum 4,000,000 are for the International Labor Bureau. The cost of holding the general assembly at Geneva would be a 1,250,000 pesetas. For the distribution of the expenses of the secretariat the nations had been divided into seven classes according to the importance of their contributions. In this list Spain is in the second class and will pay 500,000 a year. Great Britain and France are in the first class, and the Kingdom of the Hedjaz in the seventh.

## Germany's Debt

The Council has decided that an international financial conference shall take place at Brussels on September 24, this decision being independent of the circumstances as to whether the Supreme Council by that time will be in a position to make a statement upon the result of its negotiations with Germany upon the latter's indebtedness and how she proposes to discharge it. Mr. Ador, president of the conference, will be instructed by the Council of the League not to permit discussion on any questions which may then be in negotiation between the Allies and Germany. The financial and economic condition of each state will be considered, and the delegates will be asked to furnish full information upon these matters concerning their respective countries, all such statements to be in writing. The budgets, internal and external debts, exchanges and currencies, will be matters upon which full information should be given. Proposals for the reestablishment of international credit will be examined, and the question will be considered as to what is possible in the way of temporary expedients for facilitating international commerce and the practicability of international loans. It is hoped that reports of this conference and its recommendations may be submitted in

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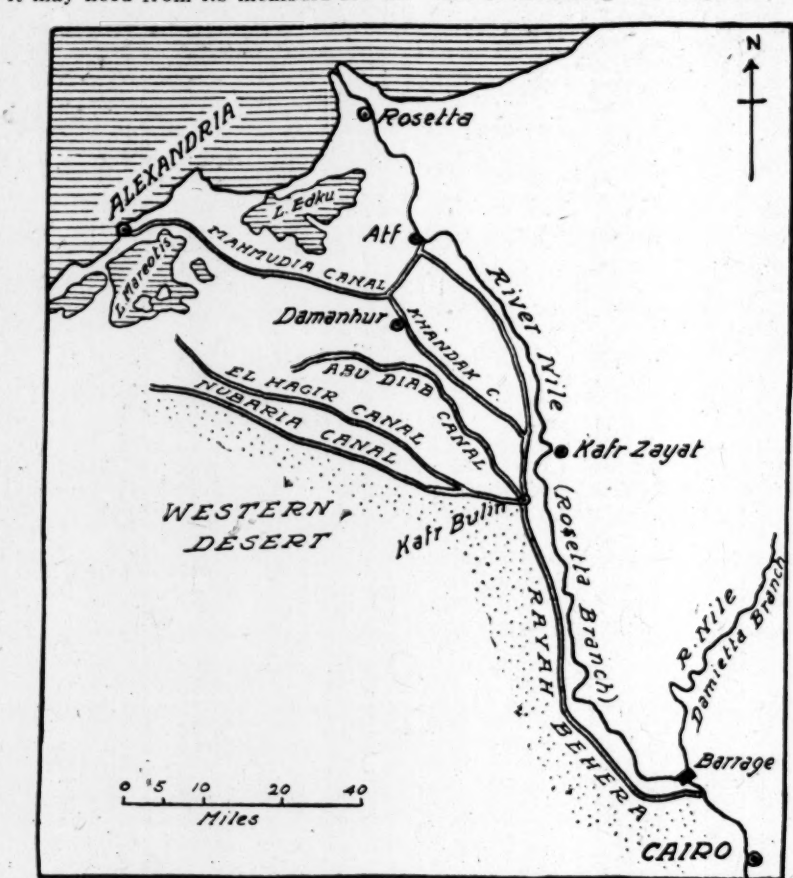
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full to the general assembly at Geneva, which will take place seven weeks later.

At the meeting of the Council, which was held at Rome a little while back, the appointment of a permanent advisory commission to deal with military, naval, and air questions was decided upon, and this commission began its sittings at San Sebastian, each member of the League having three representatives upon it. The new commission has vast responsibility and labor placed upon it. Among other things it will draw up regulations for the military forces of the new states admitted to the membership of the League, which they must accept before being so admitted; it will prepare plans for the reduction of armaments; it will advise the League as to the military forces which it may need from its members for the



Map shows the irrigation canals of the Behera Province of the Nile Delta, supply from which is inadequate.

purpose of enforcing its decisions, and will regulate the control of the commerce in arms and munitions, and so forth.

## FUTURE OF RURAL SCHOOLS IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—More attention is now paid to the needs of the rural schools in the Province of Quebec, according to figures just made public by the Hon. Athanasie David, provincial secretary. Some time ago Mr. David showed that it was highly essential that children should be educated, not all in one way, as if their life work was to be the same in all cases, but according to the future which lay before them. For example, in rural districts education of benefit to the farming classes should be taught, and not an education lauding the importance of the cities to the detriment of the rural parts.

The reports of the department for the year only recently closed, show that in making the educational grants, the amount for the academies was materially reduced, and the amounts thus saved, and an increase of \$77,592 in the educational budget, went to help the small schools in need throughout the Province. This system will be carried out further, and, when funds suffice, education in the small places of the Province will be made equal to that in the cities, except that it will be suited to the needs of the rural population. While the demands on the government are continually increasing, the Province will be in a much better financial position than ever before to meet educational needs, owing to higher revenues coming in from the great forestry resources, and to the fact that so much outside capital is being invested in Quebec.

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## EGYPT'S IRRIGATION IS TO BE EXTENDED

For Many Years It Has Been Found That Water Supply in Behera Province Is Inadequate for Even Present Needs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Among the many improvements contemplated by the Egyptian Government, one which has probably necessitated closer study than any other of like importance is that of extending the irrigation of the

high, sandy desert. Further, at certain points it adjoins the river and is thus somewhat exposed to river attacks, although expensive protection works exist and new ones are constantly being made. An alternative project was to erect a barrage or regulating weir across the river near Kafr Zayat, thus using the river itself as a carrying channel and taking the water to the province by means of a short canal taking off upstream of the proposed barrage.

Against the project there were, however, objections even more serious than those of the first scheme. Thus, the erection of a new barrage would at the present cost of materials be very expensive; its existence would tend to change the river bed through silting, a dangerous event when the river in flood runs at 6 ft. or more above the level of the adjacent country. Again, the present use of the deep river channel during the six months of the year as a means of drainage and at the same time as a collector of seepage water which is used for irrigation further north would be forfeited.

The study of these problems has taken up a considerable amount of time, but a final decision in favor of the enlarging of the Rayah Behera has eventually been reached. Work has not yet been commenced, but it is hoped to complete it in five years' time, when the extra water from the new White Nile dam should be available.

## Pumps on Rosetta Nile

In the meantime, steps have been taken to augment considerably the water supply during the sowing seasons by means of pumps on the Rosetta Nile at Atf at the head of the Mahrudia Canal. As a matter of fact, the pumping station is one of the oldest in Egypt and there has been installed for many years a system of scoop wheels, each 33 feet in diameter and 8 feet wide, worked by beam engines made by Forrester of Liverpool in 1860. Two out of the eight wheels have already been replaced by two modern oil engines (Diesel) of 110 horsepower each, driving centrifugal pumps of 40 inches diameter, and a set of seven oil engines (Bates) of 100 horsepower each, driving 35-inch pumps, is being put in. At the present moment the discharge of the scoop wheels is some 600,000 cubic meters (1,320,000 gallons) per day, but when completed, i.e., with the addition of the nine new pumps to the six scoop wheels, the discharge is expected to reach 3,400,000 cubic meters (7,480,000 gallons) per day.

Naturally the old engines are uneconomical, consuming as much as 1½ kilograms of liquid fuel per water horse-power per hour, whereas the new engines will produce on the average a water horse-power with about one-third of a kilogram of crude oil per hour. The installation will be capable of increasing the actual water supply of the Province by about 20 per cent, but, as indicated above, it is at present intended to work the pumps only during the sowing season when the demand for water becomes abnormally great. In that case the pump will not probably work more than 30 days per annum, some 20 days in July for the maize crop and perhaps a few days in March while the cotton is being sown.

In view, however, of the heavy capital expenditure already involved in putting up the installation and of its comparatively cheap working ex-

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penses in the future, the question of working the pumps for a longer period against a possible saving on the enlarging of the Royal Behera will merit careful consideration. That main canal will in any case have to be widened very considerably as the water supply of the Province when all is brought under cultivation (estimated at 940,000 acres) should amount to 31,000,000 cubic meters per day, against the present discharge of some 16,000,000 cubic meters. Even if it is found more economical to carry the whole supply by the canal, the pumping installation will always stand as a valuable insurance against any accident which might affect the canal's discharge.

## HOTEL TIPPING IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switzerland—From time to time efforts have been made to solve the vexed question of tipping in hotels, a matter of such vital interest to travelers, and two hotels at Lausanne have been trying the experiment of increasing the wages paid to their employees and making a charge of 10 per cent for service on visitors' bills. It is reported to have been successful and it is now announced that the system will be introduced into most of the Lausanne hotels in the autumn. As travelers are aware, the system is not new. It has been tried for some time in different places. It is not invariably welcomed by the guests, who in many cases feel called upon to give tips in addition to the surcharge and regard the latter as merely a method of passing on the cost of increased wages to the customer as practiced in other walks of commercial life. They would be more convinced of the reform if tips were firmly refused by the staff in cases where such a charge is made.

## PUBLIC RAILWAY OWNERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Public ownership of radial lines has been proven a success in a small way on the London and Port Stanley electric line which connects this city with Lake Erie, 28 miles away. The close of the fiscal year shows that despite an increase in wages which was granted and increased operating expenses, the road had a net income for the year of \$23,185. This remains after setting aside \$20,000 for a sinking fund. Last year the revenue was \$50,000 but there was nothing taken out for sinking fund. During the year just ended the operating expenses were \$438,102 as compared with \$350,740 for the previous year. The gross earnings for the year were \$582,650 as compared with \$499,656 the previous year. Passenger, freight, and miscellaneous earnings all showed an increase. The London and Port Stanley Railway is owned by the City of London.

## NON-BRAHMINS ARE URGED TO ORGANIZE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—A large non-Brahmin conference has just been held at Hubli, and Sir Thyagaraja Chetty, who presided, made a very strong speech. He denounced Brahminical superiority, discredited the Indian national congress, and asked non-Brahmins to organize themselves. He pointed out that the Brahmin politicians who were loud in demanding complete political freedom for themselves had never lifted a finger to remove the far more rigorous restrictions which their own customs imposed on the majority of the people of the land.

The congress, the president declared, had "fallen into the hands of ambitious and time-serving politicians, self-seeking nonentities, and was such a hideous mockery that it deserved little sympathy and not an iota of respect or reverence." The congress of the present day, he said, was neither Indian nor national, but purely a Brahmin assembly, which worked with the secret object of enhancing the position of the Brahmins. It was an evil day for India when the country lent itself to "the intrigues of a political caucus and invited an Irish lady (Mrs. Besant) who did not know the A B C of Indian politics to preside over its deliberations." From that time the decline of the Indian national congress was writ large in history. Each year it adopted more and more an attitude of reckless extremism and perverse optimism. It had raised and spread false hopes and false ambitions.

Continuing, the president said that open threats of passive resistance, Satyagraha and non-cooperation, were leading the country to destruction. He appealed to the non-Brahmins, who formed the bulk of the population, to be alert and to throw off their attitude of indolent self-complicity, to enter the reformed councils in large numbers, and to bring with them the sole aim of serving the people and bringing them as much contentment and happiness as possible. Agitation was not the only goal, but real progress depended on honest work among the masses and in improving their condition in all possible ways.

## BOYS' STOCK-JUDGING CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—An international stock judging contest by agricultural club boys will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, in October, this year, and three boys from Arkansas, selected at a state judging contest, will represent this State at Atlanta. The highest scoring team at the international contest will be awarded a free trip to the Royal Live-Stock Show in London, England.

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## PROHIBITION URGED TO AID INDUSTRIES

Cooperation of Dry Forces Asked to Insure Enforcement—Delegates Arrive in Washington for International Congress Meeting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All phases of temperance and prohibition are being discussed in Washington. The gathering of officials and delegates for the Anti-Saloon League conference last week prepared the way for the International Congress Against Alcoholism, which is the most important gathering in Washington this week, and for which distinguished men from all parts of the world have come to exchange views in regard to the abolition of the ills of alcoholism.

Another organization, the National Temperance Council, which was in session yesterday, urged cooperation by all the dry forces of the country in order that prohibition might be insured in the great industrial centers. The International Congress Against Alcoholism will convene Friday. The first address will be delivered by Dr. August Ley of the University of Brussels on "Alcohol and Criminality." Sessions will be held every succeeding day during the week. The delegates who are here from foreign countries represent Great Britain, France, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Norway, China and Japan.

The delegate representing the Norwegian Government, Mr. Ragnar Vogt, said last evening that almost a year ago 61 per cent of the Norwegian population voted for prohibition, but this vote was not binding on the government, and as the government was not favorable toward prohibition, nothing had been done to carry out the wishes of the people. "At the same time," he said, "it is recognized that the people have spoken in favor of prohibition, and that sooner or later their verdict must be regarded. Indeed, the government at this time is considering it."

Mr. Vogt explained that war regulations had prevented the sale of any liquor containing more than 12 per cent alcohol, and that this act, which is still in effect, had been of considerable help. During the war, in Norway, as elsewhere, the workingmen made a great deal of money and spent it very freely. At that time and immediately after the war, the regulations prevented excesses to some extent.

In some parts of Norway there is very little liquor traffic. The cities, of course, present the worst problem. Mr. Vogt said that among the difficulties to be contended with were the distilling of liquors in the home, and prescriptions by unscrupulous physicians. The importation of liquor also presented a problem, as it is interlocked with diplomatic relations and the interchange of commerce between Norway and other countries.

The great thing, however, in the opinion of Mr. Vogt, is that the people have, by a majority vote, spoken in favor of prohibition. All other things must, in the end, adapt themselves to this.

### Norway Tries Prohibition

Good Results Lead to Efforts to Make the Law Permanent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Norway's temporary prohibition legislation has produced such good results that the temperance movement in that country has received a great impetus, and efforts are to be made to secure permanent prohibition laws, according to Ole Solnordal, barrister of the Supreme Court in Christiania, Norway, who is in the United States to attend the International Congress Against Alcoholism.

"During the war," said he, "the government prohibited manufacture and sale of wines containing more than 12 per cent of alcohol and beer containing more than 2 1/2 per cent. People interested in sobriety have demanded that these prohibition acts be made permanent. A referendum was urged, but as there was no provision in our laws or constitution for such a referendum, it could not be granted. But last October a referendum was held in order to advise the Legislature, and the result was a majority of about 64 per cent for prohibition."

### How Sentiment Is Divided

"The country districts were largely for prohibition, while the cities were opposed to it. As all the newspapers were opposed, we had to start one of our own in order to spread our propaganda." Mr. Solnordal added that he had charge of a bureau of information on abstinance affairs in Christiania. "We find the greatest opposition in Christiania, Bergen and Trondheim," he said. "In those large cities the working classes are against prohibition."

"The Social Democrats have a total prohibition plank in their party platform; the Conservative Party in the Parliament has so large a majority for prohibition that it has been maintained since the war, although there is as yet no act in effect making it permanent. We understand that it cannot be made permanent until our treaties with France, Spain and Portugal, the wine-making countries, shall be rearranged. These treaties were withdrawn during the war. At present no wine containing more than 12 per cent of alcohol in volume may be imported into Norway. The King will have authority to declare that no wines containing more than 13 or 14 per cent of alcohol may be admitted. Every one who keeps a tavern must have a license from the municipal government to serve beer and wines with

the meals he serves. Every one who sells liquor without meals must have a license, and one person may not have both.

### Decrease in Arrests

"These partial prohibition laws have had the good effect of decreasing arrests for drunkenness about 40 per cent. During the war workmen earned higher wages than formerly and would have spent more for liquor if they could have obtained it, but now they think wages are going down and they do not use it so much as they did. Out of about 620 communes not more than 20 were given licenses to sell or serve wines and beer last year. Of the smaller towns more than half have ceased to issue licenses. As persons are arrested for showing the slightest signs of having taken liquor, the 40 per cent decrease is encouraging. The number of persons sent to the workhouses has gone down 80 per cent during the past three years."

"We have a model farm in the southwestern part of Norway to which we have been accustomed to send alcoholics, but for the past six months we have not had enough such prisoners, and so have had to send ordinary criminals to work it. Superintendents of our largest jails have said that the decrease in the number of inmates was clearly due to prohibition. And the large towns have spent much less for public charity the past few years."

### Situation in Sweden

Local Option in Effect, but Effort Is Being Made for Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Senator Alexis Bjorkman of the Swedish Parliament, who is in the United States to attend the International Congress Against Alcoholism in Washington this week, plans to make a study of the effects of prohibition in a number of American cities. He told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, after spending a few days in New York, that he had not seen a single case of intoxication here, while in his own city of Stockholm he frequently saw from five to ten daily.

"We have local option in Sweden," he said. "Only 14 of our 112 cities are dry, and the large cities such as Stockholm, Gutersberg, and Malmo are very wet. But out of our 2500 parishes only 80 are wet and the rest dry. According to the Bratt system, which is in vogue in the wet districts, each person has a book of coupons and it is known to whom and how much brandy or other liquor is sold. And the amount that may be bought is limited. By this means it is hoped to prevent habitual drunkards or others that misuse liquor from obtaining it. Our beer is limited to 3.6 per cent alcohol and none stronger can be manufactured or sold."

"What we need, however, is total abstinence. In our Senate 51 out of 150 senators are for abstinence; in the lower house 140 out of 230 members are dry, and of political parties, the Social-Democrats, the party to which I belong, have a prohibition plank in their platform. The Liberal Party stands for local option, and there are some advocates of total abstinence in the Moderate or Conservative Party."

"I am hoping that the Christian churches will all unite in making Sweden dry and will work hand in hand with the temperance organizations. And that should be possible within three or four years. Before the war we had an average of 56,000 arrests for drunkenness annually; during the war that number decreased, largely because we could not sell anyone his regular allowance of liquor. Now that it is possible to sell the legal amount the number of arrests has risen from 17,000 in 1917 to about 40,000. Although that is not so bad as our pre-war record, still it is not temperance. When our Parliament convenes in January efforts will be made to establish prohibition."

### Trade Problems Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—At the twenty-second annual convention of the Retail Druggists of America, to be held here September 20-24, John F. Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner, will present the alcohol question to the delegates. Druggists are complaining that alcohol handling through their shops is very unsatisfactory, and is daily becoming more complex. An effort will be made to narrow the limits of the trade in pharmacies and to standardize narcotic regulations.

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## MR. LANE SURVEYS ECONOMIC STATUS

Shortage of Coal and Failure of Labor to Increase Productivity Called Only Two Unfavorable Aspects of the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, has given out a summary of what he calls "the first comprehensive, carefully made, and approximately accurate picture of industrial, financial, agricultural, and political conditions throughout the United States," the facts having been collected by investigators from the Baltimore Deposit & Fidelity Company.

The great issue, he considers, is the high cost of living. The survey shows the country on a sound economic basis, with the wave of extravagance subsiding, saving increasing, wholesalers and retailers optimistic over the winter outlook, and a growing disposition for hard work, although the individual productivity of labor is not yet showing much evidence of increase.

"Economically the United States is better off than any other country in the world," says Mr. Lane. "There is no evidence of idleness. Our people have the opportunity and are at work."

### Two Unfavorable Aspects

"A shortage of coal and the failure of labor to increase individual productivity appear to be the only two unfavorable aspects in the immediate industrial situation. The Rocky Mountain and Pacific states report a sufficient supply of fuel. All other sections of the country are feeling the shortage, but it is apparently least felt by the South Atlantic states."

"Although labor is costing still more than it did last year, it apparently is producing no more. Wages have increased from 10 to 50 per cent in the last 12 months, and yet nowhere is there reported an increase in productivity per man. I am not expecting that the cost of labor will fall off even in the worst of times to its pre-war stage, for I believe that the real differential between direct labor and manual labor will never again be as great as it has been."

"An important disclosure of the survey is the seriousness of the housing situation. In many of the larger industrial centers, where the shortage has been most acute, building operations seem to be decreasing rather than increasing."

"The call for buildings comes loudest from the most essential places of manufacture, rather than from the retail centers, and is for low-priced dwellings. Building construction is increasing in New England, but the bulk of construction is of factories, warehouses, and stores."

### Better Transportation

"In no part of the country did the investigators find sentiment in favor of government ownership of the railroads," said Mr. Lane, "and everywhere better transportation conditions are reported. In the financial field money is tight. That may mean several things: first, that the people want money badly to put into producing activities; second, that the banks attempt to get whatever the traffic will bear, sharing close to the skin; third, that there is an inadequate supply of money; or fourth, that those who have money lack confidence."

"There are other reasons, no doubt, and among them that as the dollar buys less than heretofore, people with money wish to charge more for the service that money gives. Probably all contribute to the present situation."

"The country does not like the present taxation system. The excess profits tax is in bad favor everywhere. Opinion is divided, however, as to a substitute. In the east and central west, sentiment runs strongly for a sales tax, but elsewhere opinion is divided."

"We are not yet masters of the art of distribution of products. The fact that the farmers uniformly report a desire for some cooperative method by which their products can be brought to consumers, means that this problem is of great importance. But it is not for the farmers' benefit, primarily, that such a movement

must quickly culminate in action. The consumer feels that somewhere between the farmer and himself, too much is taken for a service of comparative insignificance. "The farmers apparently are not alone in desiring cooperative action. The survey shows opposition to cooperative movements only in the New England and Pacific coast districts."

## CANADIAN MINISTERS SEEK REELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—While the results of the federal by-elections, in which two of the Hon. Arthur Meighen's new ministerial colleagues are seeking popular endorsement, have not been issued at the time of writing, the general impression among political observers is that Hon. Rupert W. Wignmore, the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is likely to be returned in the constituency of St. John-Albert, New Brunswick, but that the outcome is very much in doubt in Colchester, Nova Scotia, where the Minister of Public Works, Hon. F. B. McDermid, is opposed by Capt. Hugh Dickson, M. C., as a Farmer-Labor candidate. The expectation is that Mr. McDermid will win, but the situation in Colchester is so confused and Captain Dickson and his associates are conducting so vigorous a campaign that few observers will venture a positive prediction as to the outcome of the contest. The importance the government attaches to the contest in Colchester is indicated by the number and standing of the campaign speakers who have been brought into the riding, but Captain Dickson, who is a war veteran with an excellent military record, has also had the assistance of several campaigners from outside the county.

The main arguments advanced on Mr. McDermid's behalf are, in brief, that it will be in the interests of Colchester and the Province to have the only Nova Scotian holding a portfolio in the government returned to office, that the United Farmers' platform is a free trade platform, that Captain Dickson is running as a class candidate, and that the government has two more years to run and there can be no object in defeating one of its members in a by-election. The Farmer-Labor argument is that the government has no mandate, that public business is being mal-administered, that the farmers and labor men are entitled to a larger representation at Ottawa, and that the defeat of Mr. McDermid would go far toward compelling the government to appeal to the people in a general election and so open the way for a declaration by the Dominion as to whether or not Mr. Meighen should be given a mandate. In St. John-Albert, which include the county of St. John and the county of Albert, the Hon. Mr. Wignmore is opposed by Dr. A. F. Emery, of St. John. Several factors make it improbable that he will succeed against Mr. Wignmore. Differences which have developed in the Liberal ranks in the riding in 1917 have not been removed. St. John City, which is much interested in securing federal appropriation for harbor improvements, is also scarcely likely to declare against the government in a by-election.

## DEPORTATION OF THE NAGELS ORDERED

NEW YORK, New York—Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of immigration, received a telegram yesterday at Ellis Island from the Secretary of Labor ordering deportation of Alfred Nagel, recalled emissary from the new republic of Latvia. Mr. Nagel had requested that he and his wife be given temporary admittance to the United States because of the latter's condition. A stay of deportation, granted pending examination of Mrs. Nagel, was canceled after a report had been made that she could stand the trip back to Latvia, which will be on October 7.

## Persia Greatly Disturbed

Dr. McDowell was originally stationed at Urumia, in Persia, where he had charge of Near East Relief work. But the greater part of the Armenian

## CONDITIONS WORSE IN ASIA MINOR

Constant Factional Fighting Is Reported—Arab Uprising in Mesopotamia Said to Imperil Work of the Near East Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Conditions are growing steadily worse in Asia Minor, according to statements made to the officials of the Near East Relief by Dr. John W. O'Meara, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who recently returned from Casarea, where he was engaged in relief work for more than a year.

"There is constant fighting," he said, "between the various factions of Turks, Kurds, and Circassians. No one knows just exactly what the situation is except in his own immediate neighborhood. Telegraphic communication is very irregular, there is no mail service except that maintained by the Near East Relief, and the railroads are in such shape that it will take three years to put them into operation again."

"As far as remedies go, I don't believe that anything can be done for some time except to let the various factions fight it out. Eventually I believe that some of the Moslem religious leaders will step in and try to restore order. Kemal can't do it because he has not the support. Many Turks say that he is not a true Moslem. The Circassians are fighting him for this reason."

### Kurds Espouse Bolshevism

"The Kurds have added to the general disorder and have espoused Bolshevism, though they are firm Moslems. In Harput, just before I left, they had a 'Red flag' parade. That, however, was when the wave of Bolshevism was at its crest."

The chief field for relief work, according to Dr. O'Meara, is the care of the orphans, who, he declared, are now well looked out for by the Near East Relief.

The Arab uprising in Mesopotamia has imperiled the work of the Baghdad branch of the Near East Relief, according to a cable message received by the Near East Relief from Dr. Philip McDowell, of Wooster, Ohio, who is in charge of the American relief activities in northern Mesopotamia. The refugees' camp maintained by the Americans at Bakuba, 35 miles northeast of Baghdad and 50 miles from the Persian frontier, has had to be evacuated, and the Near East Relief station moved to Nehrum Basra. The country is reported to be in a state of great excitement and uprisings against the British occupation are said to be frequent and general in the district north of Baghdad. Dr. McDowell reports also that 7000 Syrians who had been sent to Baghdad to be repatriated in the country around Mosul have been ordered to remain in Baghdad, where they are being fed and cared for by the Near East Relief. The Syrian refugee camp at Mindan, in Mosul province, near the Armenian frontier, has been ordered to break camp and the refugees to move into Mosul, where they can be defended more easily from massacre.

### Persia Greatly Disturbed

Dr. McDowell was originally stationed at Urumia, in Persia, where he had charge of Near East Relief work. But the greater part of the Armenian

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and Syrian refugees in Persia were moved southward as the Bolshevik advance progressed toward Tabriz and Teheran and are those referred to in Dr. McDowell's message as forming the Mindan refugee camp. Mail reports reaching the Near East Relief indicate that conditions in Persia are greatly disturbed. The American Near East Relief workers and British families have evacuated Teheran, on account of the danger from a Bolshevik uprising. The Persian brigand leader Khuddaverdi has been in his lot with the Reds and is laying waste the countryside between Tabriz and Teheran. The Persian Government is reported as having requested the British to arm and equip a force of between 50,000 and 70,000 Persians to meet the Bolshevik menace. A letter written by Mrs. McDowell, who also is in the Near East Relief work, reports, however, that the massacres of the Christians in the neighborhood of Urumia last spring were conducted by the Moslems of the Persian Army. When "backsheesh" of 5000 toman was demanded to protect the Armenians and Syrians under American care in Urumia, the Persian local authorities are quoted as having stated that money was no consideration, and that the killing of the Christians was being done "out of patriotism."

The work of the American Near East Relief in Urumia is still being continued.

TYPOTHETE OPPOSE THE 44-HOUR WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The United Typothetae of America, closing their annual convention here, expressed by resolution their disapproval of the 44-hour week and approved the continuation of the present 48-hour week in general use in printing shops throughout the country.

The resolution, it was stated, is the outcome of the meeting of the closed shop branch of the United Typothetae in New York last fall, at which it is claimed, an unrepresentative delegation made an agreement with the Typographical Union, whereby, beginning May 1, 1921, union printers would work on a basis of a 44-hour week.

A resolution intended to abolish the open and closed shop divisions of the typothetae was defeated.



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## RECEIVER SOUGHT FOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Charges of fraud, false statements, dissipation of assets, improper diversion of funds, and insolvency are made in a suit shortly to be filed in the Appellate Court of Illinois for the appointment of a receiver for the Cooperative Society of America, a common law trust of Illinois, which has embarked on the operation of a chain of grocery stores in this city on the cooperative plan.

Another suit is pending in the criminal court of DuPage County, Illinois, where Harrison Parker, trustee and chief promoter of the society, has been indicted on a charge of violation of the Illinois securities law in selling certificates of membership in the society.

## TROLLEY CARS RUN AGAIN IN BRIDGEPORT

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Trolley cars ran on the streets of Bridgeport, Connecticut, yesterday for the first time in eight weeks. The jitney bus, if it operated at all as a public service vehicle, rambled about on the side or streets parallel to the car tracks, looking for business. The regulatory jitney ordinance put the trolleys back on the rails and circumscribed the routes of the buses. The increase in fares on trolleys to 7 cents against the popular nickel of the jitneys set the public against the former. In resuming operation the 7-cent fare is the unit. Practically all former employees of the company are back on the payroll.



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GOOD RECOVERY  
IN RAIL ISSUES

High Prices for the Year Are  
Recorded by Some of Active  
Railroad Stocks, the "Coalers"  
Showing Most Improvement

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Under the impetus of the heaviest trading witnessed in railroad stocks in many a day a number of issues yesterday pushed into new high ground for 1920 and others closely approached the best prices at which they have sold this year.

Among the issues moving up to new high prices for the year were Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Reading and Western Pacific, while St. Louis & San Francisco equaled its best price.

The "coalers" seem recently to have been in particular favor, stimulated, doubtless, by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western segregation proposal and the prospect of some similar arrangement for Reading; also Pittsburgh & West Virginia.

Since August 2, when the average price for 20 active railroad stocks reached 72.95, the trend of the "averages" has been unmistakably upward. Saturday last the average stood at 80.25 and yesterday was notched up further.

The highest reached by the averages early this year, on the strength of the Transportation Act of 1920, was 78.73 last March.

Subsequently interest in the railroads died down during the first stages of the severe money pinch and industrial readjustment. It quickened again with the wage award of \$600,000,000 to the railway men, insuring greater labor contentment and greater efficiency; and was further stimulated by the big boost in freight rates. Some relaxation in the money situation has come along to make possible discounting of some of the big happenings in the railroad world, and their future consequences.

Below are the high prices yesterday, the highs and lows for 1920 and 1919 for 25 active railroad stocks:

Sept. 20 1920 1919

Atchafalaya 85 86 76 104 80 81  
Balt. & O. 115 116 104 124 104 105  
Can. Pac. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
C. & M. St. P. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
C. R. I. & P. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Ches. & O. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Erie 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Grt. Nor. Pac. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Missouri Pac. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
N. Y. Central 122 124 110 126 110 111  
New Haven 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Norfolk & W. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Pennsylvania 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Pitts. & W. Va. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Reading 122 124 110 126 110 111  
St. L. & S. F. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
St. L. & S. W. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
So. Pac. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Southern Ry. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Texas 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Union Pac. 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Wabash 122 124 110 126 110 111  
Western Pac. 122 124 110 126 110 111

BIG EXPORTS OF  
OIL FROM MEXICO

NEW YORK, New York—Shipments of crude and refined oil from Mexico for the three months ended with August were 3,287,424 barrels. In July and August new high records were made, while June was not far below the total for May which had been the record month up to that time. Any increase in shipments the remainder of the year will bring exports for the year well above the 15,000,000-barrel mark.

The largest shipper of Mexican oil in the three months was Mexican Petroleum, with a total of 745,689 barrels. Four companies exported a total of 20,603,389 barrels, more than half of the 38,280,000 barrels.

The Standard Oil of New Jersey shipments made the largest increase in August, 1,774,120 barrels larger than in July.

## CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The August production of crude oil in California was 290,590 barrels a day, an increase of 11,421 over July and the highest on record since August, 1914, according to the Standard Oil Company of California.

This increase is the result of development in the eastern extension of the Elk Hills field where on August 31 five wells were producing more than 28,000 barrels a day. August shipments of 321,955 barrels a day are the highest ever recorded, and mark an increase of 11,684 over July.

## CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE

NEW YORK, New York—The Canadian Locomotive Company reports for the year ended June 30:

1920 1919  
\*Oper profits after taxes \$367,969 \$392,976  
Int. dep. etc. 238,780 218,599  
Balance 109,189 67,377  
Total 716,938 679,952  
\*Includes interest from investments.  
†Surplus.

## GOVERNMENT WOOL SALE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Quartermaster-general offers for sale, on sealed bid proposals, about 118,000 pounds of foreign and domestic pulled wool and 244,000 pounds of South American wool. Bids are to be opened at 10 a. m. September 29 at the Wool Branch, office of Depot Quartermaster, Army Supply Base, South Boston, Massachusetts. Samples will be on show at Section A, Army Supply Base, South Boston, from September 22 to September 29, inclusive.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Can.	134 1/2	135 1/4	134 1/2	135 1/4
Am. Car. & P.	78 1/2	79 1/4	78 1/2	79 1/4
Am. Inter. Corp.	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2	113 1/4
Am. Loco.	63 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	64 1/4
Am. Sugar	112 1/2	113 1/4	112 1/2	113 1/4
*Am. Tel. & Tel.	98 1/2	99 1/4	98 1/2	99 1/4
Am. Woolen	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/2	85 1/4
Allied Chem.	61 1/2	62 1/4	61 1/2	62 1/4
Atchafalaya	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/2	85 1/4
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	110 1/2	111 1/4	110 1/2	111 1/4
Beth. Steel	44 1/2	45 1/4	44 1/2	45 1/4
Can. Pac.	122 1/2	123 1/4	122 1/2	123 1/4
Chandler	50 1/2	51 1/4	50 1/2	51 1/4
Chic. M. & St. P.	38 1/2	39 1/4	38 1/2	39 1/4
Chic. R. I. & P.	38 1/2	39 1/4	38 1/2	39 1/4
Corn Products	29 1/2	30 1/4	29 1/2	30 1/4
Crucible Steel	82 1/2	83 1/4	82 1/2	83 1/4
Cuba Cane Sug.	40 1/2	41 1/4	40 1/2	41 1/4
Endicott John	77 1/2	78 1/4	77 1/2	78 1/4
Erie Railroad	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/2	72 1/4
Gen. Electric	143 1/2	144 1/4	143 1/2	144 1/4
Gen. Motors	21 1/2	22 1/4	21 1/2	22 1/4
Goodrich	55 1/2	56 1/4	55 1/2	56 1/4
Inspir.	49 1/2	50 1/4	49 1/2	50 1/4
Int. Paper	82 1/2	83 1/4	82 1/2	83 1/4
Kennecott	101 1/2	102 1/4	101 1/2	102 1/4
Marine	26 1/2	27 1/4	26 1/2	27 1/4
Marine Pfd.	79 1/2	80 1/4	79 1/2	80 1/4
Midvale	188 1/2	189 1/4	188 1/2	189 1/4
Middle States	40 1/2	41 1/4	40 1/2	41 1/4
Mo. Pacific	18 1/2	19 1/4	18 1/2	19 1/4
N. Y. N. H. & H.	76 1/2	77 1/4	76 1/2	77 1/4
No. Pac.	34 1/2	35 1/4	34 1/2	35 1/4
Pan. Am. Pet.	80 1/2	81 1/4	80 1/2	81 1/4
Pan. Am. Pet. B.	80 1/2	81 1/4	80 1/2	81 1/4
Penn.	42 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/2	43 1/4
Pierce-Farney	39 1/2	40 1/4	39 1/2	40 1/4
Punta Alegre	39 1/2	40 1/4	39 1/2	40 1/4
Reading	81 1/2	82 1/4	81 1/2	82 1/4
Rep. I. & S.	94 1/2	95 1/4	94 1/2	95 1/4
Sinclair	88 1/2	89 1/4	88 1/2	89 1/4
So. Pac.	35 1/2	36 1/4	35 1/2	36 1/4
So. Railway	98 1/2	99 1/4	98 1/2	99 1/4
Tubekaker	65 1/2	66 1/4	65 1/2	66 1/4
Tex. & P.	53 1/2	54 1/4	53 1/2	54 1/4
Trans. Oil	38 1/2	39 1/4	38 1/2	39 1/4
Union Pac.	123 1/2	124 1/4	123 1/2	124 1/4
U. S. Realty	50 1/2	51 1/4	50 1/2	51 1/4
U. S. Rubber	89 1/2	90 1/4	89 1/2	90 1/4
U. S. Steel	91 1/2	92 1/4	91 1/2	92 1/4
Utah Copper	63 1/2	64 1/4	63 1/2	64 1/4
Westinghouse	48 1/2	49 1/4	48 1/2	49 1/4
Woolworth	15 1/2	16 1/4	15 1/2	16 1/4
Total sales 1,063,700 shares.				

REACTION FOLLOWS  
ADVANCE IN MARKET

Without anything special to account for it the New York stock market yesterday experienced a decided setback in the late trading, after a good upswing. In many instances, however, the reaction was not sufficient to cancel all of the gains. In some cases substantial net advances were recorded. Mexican Petroleum gained 5 1/4, Crucible Steel 2 1/4, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 1 1/4, Central Leather 2, Erie 1 1/4, Middle States 2 1/4, Westinghouse Electric 1 1/4, United States Rubber 2, Vanadium 1 1/4. Trading was active.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S  
OIL-BURNING LINER

NEW YORK, New York—The conversion of the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Britain from a coal-burning to an oil-burning vessel has been completed, and the ship will be used in maintaining mail service between Great Britain and Canada, with accommodations for three classes of passengers. Like the Aquitania, Olympic, and other British ships used during the war, the Empress of Britain has been completely refitted and re-equipment.

Refitting of the 14,000-ton liner, built in 1906, took 12 months, two months less than anticipated. It will now have a speed of 19 knots, and is expected to be able to maintain an average of 18 knots on the whole trip from Liverpool to Quebec. Enlarged funnels will permit carrying sufficient fuel oil to last the round trip.

A heavy grade Mexican fuel oil will be used in a burning system on the liner. The Empress of Britain is under Howden's plan, with Dahl steam at a pressure of 200 pounds a square inch.

BIG CROPS ADD TO  
FARMERS' WEALTH

CHICAGO, Illinois—Splendid weather throughout the corn belt has practically assured a record-breaking crop of this cereal. This means much to the west and to the country as a bumper crop of corn will round out a crop year which in the main has been eminently satisfactory. While the trend of grain prices has been lower, largely on account of the fine weather and liberal receipts, the returns to the farmers will be enormous and will insure a great buying power.

Wholesale business is running along on about the same basis as recently, the outstanding feature being the fact that buyers are taking hold cautiously and only making such commitments as will cover their immediate needs. In some departments of the retail trade there have been downward tendencies in prices but in many instances retailers have marked prices up instead of down.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)  
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

October 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
November 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
December 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
January 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
February 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
March 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
April 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
May 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
June 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
July 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
August 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
Special 21.00, unchanged.

## NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

October 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
November 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
December 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
January 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
February 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
March 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
April 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
May 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
June 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
July 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
August 28.25 29.00 28.25 29.00  
Special 21.00, unchanged.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM  
Second week Sept. \$2,680,720 \$2,680,720  
From Jan. 1 133,728,000 133,728,000  
CANADIAN NATIONAL  
Second week Sept. \$2,372,906 \$2,372,906  
From Jan. 1 68,572,404 68,572,404  
CANADIAN PACIFIC  
Second week Sept. \$4,253,000 \$4,253,000  
From Jan. 1 133,728,000 133,728,000

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	21 1/4
Buckeye Pipe	21 1/4
Illinois Pipe Line	95
Indiana Pipe	165
Ohio Oil	30
Prairie O. & P.	310
Prairie O. & P.	310
South Penn.	210
S. O. of Cal.	210
S. O. of Kan.	725
S. O. of Ky.	520
S. O. of N. Y.	340
Union Tank	121

## FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Total business of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company for the year ended August 31, 1920, amounted to \$31,001,505. This exceeds the business done during the year ended August 31, 1919, by \$1,561,854, and represents an increase of 5.3 per cent. Foreign sales showed an increase of 166 per cent over the previous year.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

LONDON, England—The Chartered Bank of India will increase its capitalization from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000. It is planned to subdivide the existing 100,000 shares of £20 each into 400,000 shares of £5 each and then issue 200,000 new £5 shares at 7 1/2.

BETTER TRADING  
IN COTTON GOODS

Business During Last Week Much  
More Active Than for Several  
Months—Manufacturers and  
Distributors Dealing Directly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The last week in the primary cotton goods markets has seen a material upward turn of prices in nearly all departments and a much more active inquiry from prospective buyers. The volume of business done varies from a very restricted trade in yarns and fine fabrics to an encouraging flurry of buying in the print cloth market. In no manner has it been normal, but it has been so much better than for several months that manufacturers have been much encouraged and are looking forward now to an early end of the heavy curtailment that is in progress in many of the textile producing centers, both in New England and in the southern states.

This curtailment is regarded as a considerable factor in bringing buyers into the market, although the confidence resulting from the naming of much lower and more workable prices for the new season's goods in jobbing and influence as anything else in giving buyers a more definite basis for the readjustment of values has been largely accomplished. Money is somewhat easier to obtain for necessary business purposes, though interest rates are still high, while the growing confidence in the ultimate result of the election has lent courage to business interests.

Second-hand offerings have been mostly absorbed or withdrawn and manufacturer and distributor are once more dealing directly with one another.

## Print Cloth Market

From print cloth markets come reports of much more active trading during the last few days and the better demand has brought with it material improvement in prices. Demand for spots and very early goods has been strongest although the mills have been much stiffer in their price ideas on future deliveries than they were two weeks ago.

Fall River reports sales of more than 70,000 pieces during the week, which, although not a normal movement, is several hundred per cent greater than the weekly totals for months. Large printers and converters have not yet come into the market for their usual requirements, but there has been enough business in small lots for pressing needs to cause prices to advance from a quarter to three quarters or even a full cent a yard.

In the market for fine fabrics made from combed yarns there has been a paradoxical situation, in that prices have been advancing despite the fact that very little business was passing. This was due to the unwillingness or inability of the mills to sell at the figures offered a week ago by possible buyers. The latter have usually wanted spot or early deliveries, and have been most anxious to sell at present. The buyers, however, have been basing their price ideas on the current market values for new crop staples do not reach eastern mills in volume until after November 1 and this year it is expected that there will be little probability of getting much of it into the mills until November 15 or later. Thus it could not be put into goods for delivery before December 1 at the earliest.

Raw Material Price  
Much of the inquiry has been for earlier deliveries than that and the mills have been forced to figure on using either cotton they happened to have on hand that was bought some time ago at considerably higher prices than now prevail for new crop, or else cotton bought on the spot in the east. Very considerable premiums over the price of new crop are being asked for spot staples of good grade, so the mill man often had to figure on a raw material basis much higher—sometimes as much as twenty cents a pound—than that contemplated by the prospective buyer. It requires time to iron out this difference in price ideas, but progress toward agreement is being made, and business in fair volume is expected within the next week or two.

Dealing in yarns has been hampered by belief on the part of many possible buyers that cotton is going lower and therefore that the bottom of the yarn market has not been reached. Some business in small lots has been done, however, and prices on combed numbers, especially those above 40s, have been somewhat stiffer, although carded southern yarns were still inclined to weakness.

Curtailement continues on a very wide scale in most of the textile centers, as mills have not yet booked enough business to warrant a full time schedule. It is generally believed in manufacturing circles, nevertheless, that shortened schedules may be abandoned in the very near future for full time operation, although no very lively demand in large volume is looked for until after November 1.

## TEXAS &amp; PACIFIC

NEW YORK, New York—The Texas & Pacific Company for the year ended December 31, 1920, reports a net income after taxes and charges of \$1,890,880, compared with \$1,681,570 in 1919.

## DIVIDENDS

The Indianapolis Refining Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 15 per cent, payable September 30 to stock of record September 20.

The Home Sound Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 5 cents a share, payable October 15 to stock of record September 30.

The Air Reduction Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable October 15 to stock of record September 30.

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable October 15.

The Gold & Stock Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable October 1 to stock of record September 30.

The Punta Alegre Sugar Company declared a dividend of \$2 a share, payable October 15 on stock of record October 1.

The May Food Products Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable October 15 to stock of record September 30.

The Steel Company of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable November 1 to stock of record October 11.

The Emerson Phonograph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable October 1 to stock of record September 25.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the ordinary shares, payable October 5 to stock of record September 30.

The Manhattan Shirt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable October 1 to stock of record September 21.

The Durham Hosiery Mills declared the extra dividend of 25 cents a share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 8 1/2 cents a share on the B common stock, payable October 1 to stock of record September 20.

The Hydraulic Steel Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 7 1/2 cents a share on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable October 1 to stock of record September 16.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Cable advices to the First National Bank of Boston from its branch in Buenos Aires, Argentina, state that business is dull, on account of the high dollar rate and the lack of demand for wool and hides, making imports from the United States difficult. Discount rates are declining a little, and a majority of the banks appear to have more than sufficient funds.

The Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, Inc., reports an increase of \$780,557, or 18 per cent in their gross sales for the first eight months of 1920, compared with the corresponding period of 1919. Sales in 1920 were \$5,121,333; in 1919, \$4,340,776.

The South African Assembly will hold German property worth £29,000,000 now in its possession as a loan, payable in 30 years, bearing 4 per cent interest. South Africa held £13,000,000, of which it paid £3,000,000 and used £1,000,000 to pay claims against Germany.

Nearly 65 per cent of the 31,578 bales offered at the Liverpool wool auction were disposed of, says a London cable to the Journal of Commerce. Merino and fine crossbreds were in demand, with prices 5 per cent below the last London price.

DOLLAR ISSUES ARE  
STRONG IN LONDON

LONDON, England—Coal labor developments continued to be watched closely in the city yesterday and trading in securities on the stock exchange was quiet.

Although the oil group presented a checked appearance, sentiment with regard to the shares was cheerful. Mexican Eagles 11 9/16. Dollar issues displayed strength in sympathy with Argentine rails scored further gains and home rails were better under the lead of London Undergrounds.

French loans again advanced on expectations of new conversion bonds with attractive rights. The gilt-edged section was dull.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Trade between Argentina and Germany is being resumed on an increasing scale, scarcity of ships being the chief limiting factor, says a report from Trade Commissioner Brady at Buenos Aires.

During June, 10 steamers sailed from Argentine ports direct for Ham-burg. Complete cargoes comprised 2,203 metric tons of wheat, 12,979 tons of corn, 394 tons of flour, 174 bales of wool, 129 bales of cotton, 275 bales of lambkins, 14,089 cases of preserved meats, 249 cases of provisions and eight cases of machinery.

German-made goods, the report says, are arriving and beginning to be featured in Buenos Aires. These include hardware, cutlery, sporting goods, musical instruments, toys and fine candies.

## CHICAGO BOARD

R PRICES				
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
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Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINE CRICKET  
IN AUSTRALIA

Visit of the English Eleven  
This Fall Is Attracting Much  
Attention to the Sport in  
That Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australians are expecting a tremendous boom in cricket in the coming season, which opens in October. After a lapse of nine years an English eleven is to visit the Commonwealth, and the keenest interest is being taken in the campaign.

When the war started the first week of August, 1914, and Britain and her dominions became involved in the struggle, it was realized that it was no time for "sport as usual," and among the sports that had to be abandoned was cricket. The cricketers of the Empire played a glorious part in the gigantic struggle. With the coming of peace there was no delay in the resumption of sport in the Commonwealth. Before many weeks had passed after the signing of the armistice, first-class cricket had been resumed everywhere.

Before the war there was evident a lack of interest in the interstate games, but in the two seasons that have elapsed since the end of the struggle there has been a great revival. Last season record crowds witnessed the games between Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales for the Sheffield Shield, the symbol of supremacy in Australian cricket.

Up to 1877 Australian cricketers were in the learning stage. Prior to that English eleven were always able to play 15, 18, or 22 of them, and generally succeeded in winning. Then there was a change as sudden as it was startling. An English eleven met an Australian team on level terms in that year, and the Australians won. The Englishmen sought a return match, which they won by four wickets. This seemed to satisfy them that the Australian victory was a chance one, but when, in the following year an Australian team visited England and had a triumphal tour it was realized that England's cricket supremacy was threatened. In the 42 years that have elapsed since then many stirring contests have taken place in which the Australians have proved themselves equal to the best in the mother country.

The great events of these tours are, of course, the test matches, in which the strongest available team in the home country is pitted against the visitors. These are the classic games of the cricket world. Since 1877 94 of these contests have taken place, of which England has won 40, Australia 35, and 19 have been unfinished. In Australia all games are played to a finish, and sometimes last six days; in England only three days are allowed for each match, and all the drawn games have been played there.

The war has left its effect on cricket in Australia as elsewhere, and it is beyond doubt that the class of play now is below the pre-war standard. This is not to be wondered at, for in the past six years a great many of the men who were foremost in the game have dropped out, and the younger men who are coming on have not had the opportunity to develop their powers. The chief weakness here is in the bowling. Never before has Australia been so weak in this branch of the game.

Australia in the past has produced some of the greatest bowlers that the world has known. F. R. Spofforth, her champion of the '80s, is generally regarded as the best bowler, and G. E. Palmer, G. Giffen, H. F. Boyle, and others of his contemporaries were little inferior to him. Then came C. T. B. Turner, considered by some to have been even greater than Spofforth, and J. J. Ferris, a left-hander. These two men formed probably the finest bowling combination ever seen. Later H. Trumble, M. A. Noble, and others upheld the Commonwealth's prestige, but our best bowlers now are a long way behind these men in ability.

The wickets in the two countries are so different that very often a man who is highly successful in England is a complete failure in Australia. Australian wickets are faster and truer than those in England, consequently it is more difficult to obtain good records on them. For that reason the Australian bowler has to be much more resourceful than it is necessary for the Englishman to be on his own wickets.

The batting of the two sides is likely to be strong, and with the weak bowling there will probably be some tremendous scoring in the test matches. One cannot know what surprises are in store, how the younger Australian players may develop or how the Englishmen may fare on the faster wickets; but taking last season's play here as a guide, and remembering the brilliant batting of the Englishmen in the present season, one is inclined to favor the chances of England.

Australia's chief hope seems to lie in the possibility of some of the new English players not sustaining their home reputations, or in the discovery herself of one or two new bowlers. A very slight swing of the pendulum either way may affect the result of the games. Australia has several men who may serve in this way, notably H. L. Hendry, a New South Wales recruit who gives promise of developing into a fine all-rounder, and J. M. Gregory, a fast bowler who made a reputation with the Australian imperial force team in England after the

war. Gregory's continuance in the game, however, is doubtful, as he is now engaged in farming pursuits.

Other bowlers upon whom Australia may have to rely are J. Ryder, H. Ironmonger, W. Armstrong, and E. A. McDonald (Victoria); W. Whitty (South Australia), and C. G. Macartney, A. A. Malley, and C. Kellaway (New South Wales). Ironmonger, Whitty, and Macartney are all left-handers. Ironmonger gave promise a few years ago of developing into a champion, but in the two seasons since the war he has failed absolutely in the big games. A good left hander is essential in a well balanced bowling combination, but one does not look forward with much confidence to them supplying the necessary strength.

After Gregory, McDonald is probably the best fast bowler in Australia, and Ryder is almost as fast, but neither is a real "express." Both have done a great deal for their state, and are pretty certain to take a prominent part in the campaign. Hendry is the most promising of the medium pace right-handers. He bowls with plenty of zest, nips quickly off the wicket, and uses good generalship. Armstrong and Malley are slow bowlers, as is A. W. Lampard, a Victorian, who did well with the A. I. F. team in England.

While Australia has few batsmen who can approach V. Trumper, C. Hill, M. A. Noble or a few others of the past, she has a solid lot who should come very nearly up to the aggregate quality of the Englishmen. They will have the advantage of playing on their own wickets, and this may make a big difference. Our best are W. Bardsley, C. G. Macartney, T. J. E. Andrews, H. L. Collins, and J. Bogie (New South Wales); W. Armstrong, E. R. Mayne, V. Ransford, R. L. Park, C. B. Willis, and F. Baring (Victoria); and C. E. Pelley (South America). While they cannot all be chosen the selected men should form a formidable scoring combination. In addition, there are several younger men who may develop into international representatives.

HENDREN LEADING  
BATTING AVERAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, seems likely to be the ultimate leader of the first-class cricket batting averages for 1920, his figures, to August 27, being 69.84. Hubert Ashton, Cambridge University, who is second on the list, has, despite his good average of 57.50, done comparatively little work with the bat, having played, in the course of the season, but 14 innings. J. B. Hobbs, the famous Surrey batsman, has descended from third to fourth place with 54.65, whilst J. W. Hearne has risen to third position with 56.03. The list follows:

	No. of Innings	Times not out	Total runs	Average
E. H. Hendren	38	6	2235	58.84
Hubert Ashton	14	2	690	57.50
J. W. Hearne	37	5	1733	54.65
J. B. Hobbs	32	2	2195	54.65
C. P. Mead	41	6	1732	49.48
John Gunn	32	5	1282	37.48
A. C. Russell	48	1	2189	45.67
Percy Holmes	42	4	1813	44.48
H. W. Lee	35	2	1245	35.57
George Braden	42	2	1721	40.92
Harry Makepeace	41	3	1630	39.52
A. P. F. Chapman	18	2	656	36.11
F. E. Woolley	42	2	1580	37.62
Ernest Tyldesley	40	3	1457	36.18
A. N. Ducat	35	5	1189	33.95
James Seymour	38	5	1267	33.38
A. Sandham	39	1	1417	36.36
A. G. Dipper	32	2	1210	37.81
Roy Kilner	32	1	1166	36.44
Joseph Vane	21	0	746	35.52
G. T. S. Stevens	38	6	1067	28.34
J. Hardstaff	33	3	996	27.32
H. P. Ward	18	3	495	28.30
George Gunn	27	0	832	30.81
J. W. H. T. Douglas	42	6	1214	27.81
Whyall	28	1	866	30.87
Herbert Sutcliffe	42	2	1246	29.64
David Denton	40	2	1173	29.58
Gilbert Ashton	19	2	517	27.37
E. L. M. Barrett	34	0	1010	29.71
W. G. Qualie	50	8	1255	25.78
H. T. W. Hardinge	41	2	1162	28.35
Nigel Haig	32	1	919	29.64
Peach	28	6	984	29.18
V. C. W. Jupp	50	1	1420	28.37
James Hallows	41	3	1084	26.42
M. D. Lyon	32	1	892	28.19
J. Sharp	31	1	820	26.45
W. H. Rhodes	33	1	1411	42.73
R. C. Hubble	37	5	855	23.11
R. Haywood	38	0	987	26.00
G. H. Hirst	19	2	441	23.19
Ernest Tyldesley	40	2	985	24.63
P. A. Perrin	39	3	930	23.82
P. G. Robinson	31	0	798	25.74
Wilfred Rhodes	39	2	949	24.54
M. W. Tate	52	2	1247	23.94
M. P. Bajana	24	0	485	20.20

\*Signifies "not out."

EDWARD YACHTING  
CLUB REGATTA HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Edward Yachting Club Regatta, held in August, marked the closing stages of the yachting season in Dublin Bay. Granted a fine September, the general season may last to the end of that month, but the racing season proper, to all intents and purposes, concluded with this event. Yacht owners mustered in great force to witness the regatta, which, in ideal sailing weather, produced a most enjoyable afternoon's sport. Appended are the winners in the various classes:

Type	Name	R. Owner
Cruisers—Lons	.....	R. Mander
25-Posters—Folia	.....	W. M. Curtis
21-Posters—Geraldine	.....	W. McDowell
17-Posters—Silver Moon	.....	Courtney & Pearson
Wags—Coquette	.....	G. H. Jones

YORKSHIRE LOSES  
TO SUSSEX ELEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHTON, England.—By defeating Yorkshire at Brighton, in a cricket match which commenced on August 25, Sussex disposed of any likelihood Yorkshire may have had of regaining the leadership of the county championship standing. Sussex were superior at every point in the game, except for a brief period in the first innings when the last six wickets fell to the attack of E. R. Wilson and Wilfred Rhodes. At no other time during the match did Yorkshire appear to be on equal terms; and Sussex deservedly won by 162 runs.

Batting first, Sussex amassed 241 runs. The first wicket stand by R. G. Young and Joseph Vine produced 165 runs, of which number the first-named had scored 94 before being out l. b. w. to G. H. Hirst. In his innings Young gave a clever display of footwork. Percy Holmes should have caught Vine at second slip before the batsman had scored, but after ward no other chance was offered until Hirst had Vine caught and bowled. The remaining Sussex batsmen did not master the bowling as the first pair had done, and were all out for 241. It will be seen that after the fall of Young's wicket only 75 runs were added. This period was the only one of the game when the Yorkshire team appeared to advantage.

Yorkshire gave a very timorous exhibition of batting in their first innings. David Denton alone being able to show any form worthy of note, his 46 being the bright spot of the innings. Herbert Sutcliffe scored 19, and Holmes 12. Possibly the state of the wicket gave the bowlers some assistance, but this alone could not account for the very moderate total of 120.

On going in a second time, Sussex gave a similar account of themselves as in their first innings, the highest contributor being Young with 72 to his credit. Robert Reif assisted in the second wicket partnership by hitting 42, and E. H. Bowley was the second highest scorer with 49, his batting being quite sound.

Requiring 369 runs to win, Yorkshire commenced the last innings of the match poorly, Sutcliffe losing his wicket with only four runs on the board. Denton and Holmes improved matters, adding 97 runs before the second wicket fell, Denton being then caught at the wicket after giving a very attractive exhibition for 61 runs. His off-driving and cutting were of first-class quality. Holmes and D. C. F. Burton were the only other batsmen who appeared capable of sustained effort, the last wicket falling at 206, thus leaving Sussex victors by 162 runs.

Sussex thoroughly deserved the victory, proving themselves masters of their opponents at about every point of the game. Mention should be made of the excellent bowling of V. C. W. Jupp in the last innings, when he took 5 wickets for 37 runs. The summary:

SUSSEX		
First Innings	Second Innings	
G. Young, lbw	b Hirst	72
94 Joseph Vine, c and b	b Robinson	18
73 Robert Reif, c Waddington	c Rhodes	42
42 V. C. W. Jupp, c and b	at Dolphin	b
16 E. H. Bowley	at Rhodes	17
2 c and b	Wilson	49
11 L. Wilson lbw	c Rhodes b Hirst	2
11 c Rhodes	c Denton	b
10 E. Reif	c Rhodes	2
11 M. W. Tate, c Waddington	b Hirst	5
11 c Rhodes	b Rhodes	25
11 A. E. R. Gilligan	b Rhodes	25
1 not out	b Rhodes	9
1 George Cox, not out	not out	9
1 c and b	Wilson	0
7 c and b	Wilson	0
5 Byes 2, l-b, 1	Byes 2, l-b 4	6
n-b 2..... 5		
Total.....241	Total.....247	

YORKSHIRE		Second Innings	
First Innings			
Percy Holmes	12	c and b Jupp	50
A. H. Gilligan	12		
Herbert Sutcliffe	19		
E. Young, c A. E.	1	c Cox, b A. E.	
R. Gilligan	19	Reif	
Asa Waddington	0	b Jupp	34
A. E. R. Gilligan	0	b Jupp	3
David Denton	46	c Young, b A. E.	41
V. C. W. Jupp	46	b Gilligan	41
N. Kliner run out	6	run out	0
G. H. Hirst c R.	1	lbw, b A. H.	8
Reif b A. E. Reif	1	Gilligan	8
Wilfred Rhodes	9	b Jupp	8
Ernest Tyldesley	0	b Jupp	2
A. H. H. Gilligan	1	b Jupp	2
D. C. F. Burton	0	not out	22
Arthur Dolphin	0	c Cox, b Reif	8
not out..... 1		lbw, b Jupp	8
E. R. Wilson, lwb	8	b Tate	0
b A. E. Reif..... 8			
Byes 14, l-b 2	17	Byes 5, l, n 7, 12	12
n-b 1..... 17			
Total..... 120		Total..... 206	

## BOWLING ANALYSIS—SUSSEX

	First Innings	m.	r.	w.
Robinson	8	3	16	0
Waddington	13	4	28	0
Wilson	22.2	13	92	3
Rhodes	21	7	75	4
Hirst	22	12	65	2
Waddington and Hirst each bowled	8			
no-ball				
Second Innings				
Robinson	12	4	34	1
Hirst	22	9	44	1
Rhodes	30	5	93	4
Wilson	14.2	3	37	2
Yorkshire—First Innings				
Jupp	16	3	34	1
Cox	2	0	3	0
A. E. R. Gilligan	1	1	16	2
Reif (A. E.)	14.5	13	10	1
A. E. R. Gilligan	11	1	40	2
A. E. R. Gilligan bowled one no-ball				
Second Innings				
A. E. R. Gilligan	12	0	54	1
Hirst	22	9	44	1
A. H. H. Gilligan	10	2	30	1
Tate	11	1	22	1
Jupp	18.1	7	37	5
Cox	5	0	17	0
Umpires—West and Brown.				

BROOKLYN TEAM  
INCREASES LEAD

Wins While the New York and Cincinnati Clubs Break Even in a Double-Header

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	88	59	.599
New York	81	63	.562
Cincinnati	77	63	.550
Pittsburgh	72	69	.511
Chicago	72	73	.497
St. Louis	68	76	.472
Boston	58	80	.421
Philadelphia	54	87	.400

## RESULTS MONDAY

Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 1 (10 innings).  
New York 5, Cincinnati 2 (first game).  
Cincinnati 9, New York 1 (second game).  
Chicago 6, Boston 1 (first game).  
Boston 9, Chicago 1 (second game).  
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3 (10 innings).

## GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.  
Cincinnati at New York.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

## Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Brooklyn still further increased its lead in the National League yesterday, winning while New York and Cincinnati, respective second and third place competitors, were splitting even in a double-header. Five and one-half games now separate Wilbert Robinson's men from the Giants, and the champion Reds trail New York by two full contests.

Chicago and Boston also divided honors, the Cubs taking the first part of a double bill, and the Braves the second, by easy scores. It required 10 innings for St. Louis to down the last place Philadelphia club by a 4-to-3 score.

## CARDINALS CAPTURE CONTEST

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—St. Louis won from the locals in the tenth inning, 4 to 3. The score:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—R H E  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—4 10 0  
Philadelphia 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—3 8 2  
Batteries—Haines, Sherdell, Rixey and Truesdale; Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

## BROOKLYN WINNER IN TENTH

BROOKLYN, New York.—A run in the tenth inning gave Brooklyn victory over Pittsburgh yesterday 2 to 1. The score:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—R H E  
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 13 3  
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 10 0  
Batteries—Cadore, Mammoux and Miller; Hamilton and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

## REDS AND GIANTS DIVIDE

NEW YORK, New York.—After New York had taken the first game, 5 to 2, Cincinnati came back with a smashing 9 to 3 victory in the second. The scores:  
First Game  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—5 5 1  
Cincinnati..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2 9 2  
Batteries—Nehf and Smith; Fisher and Rariden. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

## CUBS SPLIT WITH BRAVES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Chicago and Boston broke even yesterday, the Cubs taking the first game, 6 to 1, and Boston the second 9 to 1. The scores:  
First Game  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago..... 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 1—6 10 0  
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 12 1  
Batteries—Alexander and O'Farrell; Scott and O'Neill. Umpires—Mc Cormick and Hart.

## COMPETITION KEEN FOR PENN STATE TEAM

STATE COLLEGE, Pennsylvania.—Competition is so keen for places on the Pennsylvania State College varsity football eleven this year, that the coaches have already characterized the squad as one of the most willing groups that ever reported at the Blue and White institution. After the first few days of practice, the routine work such as tackling the dummy, was outlined to the men so that they could go right ahead as soon as they reported each day. Sometimes the coaches do not come out on the field until the men have already completed the preliminary work. There is no shirking in the Penn State squad, for every man knows from past experience what an exacting taskmaster Coach Hugo Bezdek can be.

Coach Bezdek himself is well pleased with the attitude of the players, although he is far from satisfied with his present varsity lineup. There are one or two weak spots where experienced men have been lost, and they must be filled before the Dartmouth game on October 9. The worst holes are at right guard and right tackle; but Bezdek believes that with such men as Capt. W. H. Haas '21, R. L. Schuster '23, D. R. Baer '22, E. S. Farley '21, R. K. Roeder '23, and L. H. Logue '23 available, he will soon solve the problem.

Captain Haas has been having a difficult time in rounding into championship form this fall. The big captain was about 10 pounds under weight when he reported and he has not been able to get going. The abundance of backfield material this fall caused the Pennsylvania State coach to shift Haas into the line, and it is known that he is anxious to have the big fellow at a guard.

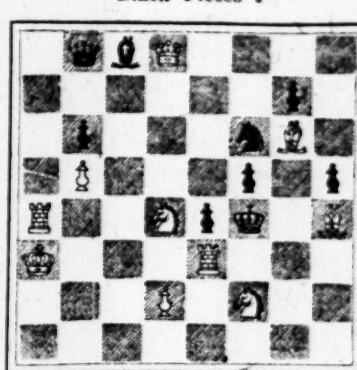
## New Zealand reports the former champion of the Ngalo Chess Club as recently having added rifle championship to his laurels.

The championship of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been won by Sydney T. Sharp, who finished one-half

## CHESS

## PROBLEM NO. 193

By F. Healey  
Black Pieces 9



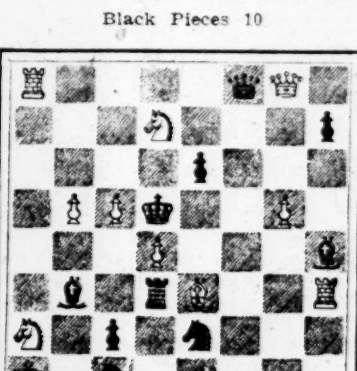
White to play and mate in two moves.

## PROBLEM NO. 194

By James W. Harper  
White Bay, Northumberland, England

Sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 10



White to play and mate in three moves.

## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 191.	Q-K2	K-K13
No. 192.	1. R-B3	2. B-R5ch
	3. Kt-B6ch	Kt-K5
	4. Kt-K7ch	Kt-K5
	5. R-Q8	Kt-B5
	6. B-B2ch	other</



## AIMS OF BRUSSELS FINANCE CONGRESS

Principal Effort of Conference  
Will Be Directed to the  
Creation of a Sort of Great  
Financial Clearing House

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The principal object of the coming international financial conference at Brussels is the mobilization of the indemnity which Germany is to pay. According to an authoritative statement, what is sought is the creation of a sort of great financial clearing house, Germany will furnish pledges of payment upon which it is hoped to raise a huge loan amounting to 25,000,000,000 francs. The Allies are to be asked to take up their share of this loan in proportion to the amounts they eventually expect to receive from the total indemnity.

In reality the allied countries are to pay themselves on the strength of a German guarantee that the sums advanced will be made good. It may seem a roundabout way of obtaining money but what is anticipated is that the great banking houses of the world will supply ready cash. It is, of course, ready cash that is wanted. Belgium in particular has received a formal promise from the Allies to receive 2,500,000,000 francs, but she certainly will not obtain it unless some such arrangement is made. France, too, looks forward with considerable anxiety but with a certain hope to this conference, which is the sole means by which she can really begin to handle in the immediate future the sums she looks for.

### Central Powers Represented

That the details will be difficult to fix and that the terms themselves of the loan will give rise to arduous discussion is certain. The League of Nations, under whose auspices the conference is to be held, has, of course, convoked the representatives for former enemy countries.

Great importance is attached here to the reported intention of America to participate, at least in a semi-official fashion, in the conference. Whatever character the delegation will eventually take it is hardly possible, it is believed, that the American Government can remain aloof. The principal banks of America are deeply interested. It is not, however, forgotten—indeed it is recalled with some acerbity in the French press—that Mr. Glass intimated that the United States did not look too favorably upon such conferences because it would be raising false hopes to allow it to be supposed that America had the intention of continuing to advance funds to European countries who refuse to export their gold reserve in order to reestablish the financial balance.

It is, therefore, considered that America will not take up a definite attitude in favor of the loan. Indeed, there are doubts whether the material aid that is demanded from other quarters will materialize. It is, however, only in his direction that European financiers now see a glimmer of light.

To study the international financial crisis and to seek the best methods by which some of the threatened consequences of the present situation can be averted, it is understood that there will be present in the Belgian capital delegates from South Africa, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Great Britain, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and of course the countries of Central Europe who fought against the Allies.

All the members of the League of Nations have been asked to make propositions, but the states which are not yet members of the League are authorized to forward all economic information which they judge useful and will certainly be heard with interest.

### World's Economic Situation

A parliamentary conference which was recently held at Amsterdam laid great stress upon the necessity of close collaboration between the politicians and the technicians of all the countries in order to resolve the present difficulties. It was then stated that England could not consent to any project which implied the creation of new taxes. It is recognized that England is already laboring under a heavy burden, but it is, nevertheless, hoped in France that this decision will not be strictly followed.

The documents which will be put into the possession of the delegates are exceedingly comprehensive and will enable them to review the economic situation of the world as a whole. The highest economists have been invited to furnish their advice and their reports are being printed. It is probable that they will be published. Indeed, there should be available a formidable series of studies upon such questions as the rate of exchange, the production and the distribution of coal and so forth.

This is the first time that the League of Nations will hold a reunion of such an important character. The results may be enormous. Certainly the task to be accomplished is immense. When the question of extending credits to states which have need of such assistance is discussed it is probable that certain conditions will be laid down. One of those conditions will be that these states shall show that they are solvent. They must have a proper budget. The receipts and the expenditures must balance. In some quarters this is considered to be the dominant demand upon all European countries. Some

of them have hitherto neglected to so raise their taxes and reduce their expenses as to make the two ends meet. As for the vanquished states, whatever is done it is felt that they must not be allowed to go bankrupt and they will be asked only what it is in their power to do at the present moment.

### Special Fund Urged

Further, it is suggested that a special fund shall be established to aid the resumption of normal commercial relations. The debtor countries will be required to give special guarantees for the payment of interests and for the reduction of their debt. One difficulty which prevents the development of the smaller countries of Central Europe and of the Balkans is the complicated system of customs duties and the multiplication of frontiers, that is to say, barriers to trade. This matter is to be vigorously taken up and an interchange of commodities is to be favored in every possible way.

European economists declare that the war cost the Allies 633,000,000,000 francs and cost the central powers 380,000,000,000 francs—the stupendous total of 1,013,000,000,000 francs. If one remembers these figures there will be no surprise at the confusion of European finances and at the fact that many of the belligerent nations are in a state bordering on bankruptcy. It is essential that at the earliest possible moment measures should be taken in concert. Allies and central powers are equally interested in coming to an accord and in settling upon a common plan.

Loans have been issued, banknotes have been engraved, goods have been purchased on credit to such an extent that credit itself is now lacking, and the money of the various nations has lost 20, 30, 50, 90, per cent of its value. Nevertheless on the whole there has been much improvement since the armistice, though not the improvement that was expected.

A great work awaits the Brussels conference, and it is incumbent that the high hopes that are entertained should not be frustrated.

## BRITAIN'S PLACE IN AIRCRAFT WORK

Country Is Making Pace for  
World in Standards of Structural Strength and Performance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Criticism of the Air Ministry competition for commercial aircraft comes from many directions. It comes from those who say that the winners of the first prizes will be craft not appreciably superior in "performance" to machines that have been in use for many months past; it comes from people who say that the offer of such prizes tends to limit development to the standard set, and to divert attention from bigger things in the background; it comes from people who point to developments in France, America and Germany, and assert that the competition loses value by too closely following British methods; and it comes from people who remark upon the fact that air lines are steadily growing in number and importance, quite irrespective of data it is sought to establish by the competition.

Of these criticisms the last mentioned is, perhaps, the most damaging—indeed, the others are in the nature of fault-finding. The first is beside the point, since it would scarcely fall within the scope of an Air Ministry's activities to offer prizes for craft that, no matter how certain their ultimate appearance, have not yet taken shape in wood and steel. It could not, for example, take note of the promise of the Handley-Page wing, nor of the "Alula" wing, nor of the wonderful helicopter experiments that have been made. But there is no reason why it need limit development in these or other directions; and as for the work of French, American, and German designers, it is poor testimony to British constructors to assume they are not pretty well acquainted with what is going on and capable of absorbing anything that is valuable. Indeed, as far as Germany is concerned, probably the only direction in which we can look for instruction is in the matter of the deep-section, all-metal wing, although the question of the use of metal is in any case an open one. Nevertheless, there is something in this criticism. All the while aircraft enterprise is limited to a very few firms who cannot spend unlimited money on it there will be ground for uneasiness lest in one direction or another rivals may soon be met; perhaps a very proper and salutary uneasiness.

The Air Ministry tests, at any rate, perform one very valuable service: they determine precisely what an aeroplane's performance is with a perfectly definite load. We hear from time to time of altitude and other records being made, with or without passengers, but clearly not one of them is of the slightest technical value without precise information concerning the actual weight carried aloft. The records granted by the federated aero clubs of the world lack value for that reason, and the head of "airworthiness," a certain standard of structural strength, where as many of the startling aeroplane performances in foreign countries are obviously on machines cut down in weight and strength. Just as the British Air Ministry took in hand the framing of universal air regulations, and by their preparedness was able to take a leading part in the conferences that took place between the Allies, so now it cannot be denied that so far as standards of structural strength and of performance are concerned, Great Britain is making the pace for the world—doing, in short, what long ago she did in shipbuilding.

## LIQUOR POSITION IN HULL NOTORIOUS

Unprecedented Wave of Drunkenness in City Is Attracting  
Criticism From All Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The city of Hull is gaining an unenviable reputation as a result of the lax liquor conditions which are allowed to continue there and the present unprecedented wave of drunkenness which exists is attracting severe criticism from all sides. This is largely due to the fact that the Province of Quebec is still wet.

Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, just across the river from Hull, is very keenly concerned over this. For, Ottawa, set in a Province that voted itself dry in October, 1919, by an overwhelming majority of 406,676, now finds itself with a broad and easy road running directly into a nest of licensed saloons, blind pigs and gambling dens. With Ontario dry and Quebec wet, Ontario is dry in name only and the sovereign will of the people is being openly thwarted.

Not only is there laxity in enforcing the Ontario Temperance Act, but loopholes are continually being found in the existing laws. It is true that the provincial authorities, aroused by an indignant public opinion, have added long-term imprisonment to maximum fines, but until referendum is taken in April next, and the people have once again voted their Province dry in every sense of the word, as prohibitionists are confident that they will, the prospect of punishment will be nothing more than a mild deterrent.

### Drastic Means Proposed

What is known as the Sandy Bill, a supplementary, drastic method of regulating the liquor traffic for beverage purposes out of existence, is expected to be passed by the provincial government next winter. Ontario, under confederation statutes, has absolute power to regulate its own internal affairs, including the disposition and regulation of the liquor traffic, and the new bill will prohibit the importation of intoxicating beverages into the Province.

"It was an unfortunate provision of the Sandy Bill," stated Samuel Groves, honorary president of the Ottawa City Temperance Alliance, "that its enactment was made subsequent to the passing of the Federal Bill No. 26; for, were it in existence today, the Province could be made immune against importation. The shippers might let their liquor across the border, but the provincial authorities could capture and confiscate the consignment; for, under the Ontario Temperance Act, prohibition is the law; and, as amended by the contingent Sandy Bill, shore liquor is not permitted. Given the Sandy Bill, it matters very little, so far as Ontario is concerned, whether Federal Act No. 26 comes into force or not."

### Citizens' League Formed

In the meantime the interprovincial bridges between Ottawa and Hull are being nightly patrolled by the self-indulgent and shunned by the self-respecting and cautious, while the police cells of both cities daily bear sad witness to a condition of things that happily cannot endure. Already the citizens of Hull, impatient of a police force without force and zealous of their city's reputation, have formed themselves into a Citizens' League, determined upon an investigation of liquor conditions by the Quebec Government and either the instituting of better laws or else the drastic enforcement of those now on the statute books.

Not only do they intend to get after the illegal sale of liquor by licensed places, blind pigs and the serving of liquor in various clubs, but also the numerous gambling resorts that have sprung up in recent months. With provocation now active there is every reason for believing that the will of the people will soon reassert itself in improved civic conditions.

### RURAL EDUCATION IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WOODSTOCK, Ontario.—The establishing of consolidated schools is likely to be undertaken in some parts of Oxford County within the year, and it is believed the idea will be given a general trial in other parts of the province. Ontario has been undergoing a process of instruction along the lines of rural education, and the system long ago adopted in the United States and now almost universal in some of the states has been held up here as an ideal to which Ontario rural educationists should aspire. Consolidated schools were not unknown here, and one has been in operation for years at Guelph, but this was the general opinion that this school was a failure.

The high cost has been the chief deterrent to consolidated schools in most countries of Ontario, though the problem of getting children to more distant schools over roads that were none too smooth was a close rival. The road problem is rapidly vanishing, and the truck system of taking pupils to and from school is now declared to be feasible for Oxford County.

### JEWISH COOPERATIVE STORES

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—Delegates from many states attending a meeting of the Jewish Cooperative Society of America here adopted resolutions calling on the United States Government to free all political prisoners and to recognize the Soviet Government of Russia. Committees were appointed to organize and conduct additional cooperative stores in all states of the Union for the purchase and sale of necessities.

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### THEATERS

#### Harry Beresford Interviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"One great thing in acting, to me, is to try to keep the attention of the audience right abreast of the story. If everything is not kept clear and simple by the actor, the audience will tend to lag behind, puzzling over a line that has already been left behind by the action. There are many little devices by which the actor can keep the audience in pace with the action, and even a little ahead of it, and these devices by no means need to be obvious. That is part of the art, after all, to hide the way one gets his effect. All the time one is making the effect; for the audience is interested in the effect, not the means."

Harry Beresford, who plays the leading role in "Shavings," the rural comedy made from Joseph Lincoln's Cape Cod story, was talking recently at the Tremont Theater between the acts. "Pantomime is perhaps the actor's most useful means of keeping everything clear for the audience. By means of pantomime, little signals, so to speak, may be given to the audience which will prepare them for full enjoyment of each step in the action; if they are not prepared their enjoyment is something less than complete. George Arliss is unusually skillful in making these preparations; his method is so subtle, however, that it is not easy even for another actor on the watch to see just how he does it. This is as it should be, for the audience is interested in what is done, not how it is done."

Mr. Beresford received his training in pantomimic expression as a boy actor at the Gaiety Theater, London, in the days of true burlesque, when Fred Leslie and Nellie Farren were such great favorites. He was required to go through whole scenes without speaking a word, making the action so clear that the spectator could follow the drift of each incident. If the action could be projected without aid of words, it would take on redoubled point with the delivery of the lines. It is interesting to watch Mr. Beresford's performance in "Shavings" and see how many responses he evokes from the audience during the frequent little wordless incidents.

While still a youngster Mr. Beresford sailed for the United States and it was only two years ago that he came into special notice for his serious and amusing performance in Irvin Cobb's "Boys Will Be Boys." Last year he had a long New Year's engagement in "Shavings." In the long period between the Cobb play and Mr. Beresford's arrival in New York from England he "trouped" through the middle west, sometimes as Professor Goodwillie in "The Professor's Love Story" at the head of his own company, sometimes active in the support of others, always waiting for the New York opening that was so long in coming. There are many talented players on tour, Mr. Beresford avers, unknown to the theatrical managers who stay so largely in New York. He likes the idea that one writer has advanced, of sending actors on tour looking for talent, the way the baseball magnates do.

"Pitter Patter," a musical comedy, book by Will M. Hough, lyrics and music by William B. Friedlander (based on "Caught in the Rain," a farce by William Collier and Grant Stewart), is in the final week of its engagement at the Globe Theater, Boston. Next Tuesday it opens a New York engagement at the Longacre Theater. The piece has the advantage of a well-knit story, though it follows certain details of the original in only a general way. William Kent is amusing as a bashful youth who prevents a financial ring from getting a mine by trickery away from the heroine's father. Mr. Hough's book is funny in a well-mannered way. Mr. Friedlander has written intelligent lyrics as well as much agreeable music. "Pitter Patter," the song motif of the entertainment, is well sung by Miss Jane Richardson, Miss Helen Bolton, Miss Mildred Keats, and Jack Squires are included in the capable cast. The whole performance is lively and graceful, much ingenuity in the ensembles having been achieved by David Bennett, who staged the piece.

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## NEW ATTACK ON ADMINISTRATION

President Wilson Blamed for Not Giving Notice to Other Nations of Abrogation of Parts of Trade Treaties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Discerning a new line of attack on the Wilson Administration, and seeing in it important political capital, Republican senators who were parties to the enactment of the Merchant Marine Act, have, within the last few days, directed several assaults at President Wilson and the State Department for the alleged failure so far to give notice to foreign nations with which this country has commercial treaties that portions of them are to be abrogated under the specified direction of the Jones Act.

Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, declared that the President could be impeached for his refusal to issue notice in terms of the law passed by Congress. There is nothing to indicate, however, that either the President or the Department of State is inclined to avoid the issue. If the President delays in the notification proceedings, it is because legal questions and questions of great international importance are involved.

### Congress Provided for Abrogation

"The Congress was of the opinion," said Senator Sterling, "and so expressed it, that provisions of the various treaties might be prejudicial to the United States. It, therefore, provided for the abrogation of such provisions. Congress is the sole judge of such matters, but the President by his action, or failure to act, has deliberately overridden the Congress. It is in itself an action which subjects the President to impeachment proceedings. We have, therefore, the spectacle of the President himself approving an act which directed him to do certain things in the interest of the merchant marine and then by his refusal to act as directed nullifying the act and defeating the will of Congress."

"If the President fails or refuses to act, it may be necessary for Congress to make an amendment to Section 34, providing other means of notifying the various nations that the United States desires to terminate the objectionable sections of the treaties."

The State Department has not stated categorically that the notice has not been sent to the different nations, although the general assumption is that the government's policy in the matter is yet in a state of formulation. This being the assumption, the attacks on the President from various quarters appear plausible and well founded, but they fail, it is believed, to take cognizance of the fact that the issue which the Jones Act devolved on the administration.

### Diplomatic Question

There is, first of all, the large diplomatic question as to whether the nations with which this country has commercial treaties will be willing or will agree to the abrogation of sections of them which are in their favor, while at the same time continuing to be bound by the treaties as a whole. Such echoes as have reached Washington from the maritime nations affected by the controversial sections of the Merchant Marine Act would seem to indicate that the State Department will undertake a hopeless task if it tries to secure the abrogation of provisions stipulating reciprocal commercial arrangements without scrapping the treaties in their entirety.

If the existing treaties are to be scrapped altogether, then it is realized that there must be established a modus operandi pending the enactment of new treaties which will give the other countries an opportunity to make stipulations for their own protection against possible discrimination by the United States.

### Power of Congress

On the purely legislative aspect of the question, namely as to the mandatory character of the legislation on the President, opinion is by no means unanimous. No one doubts that Congress has the right to direct the President to serve notice of the abrogation of a treaty with any country, but there is considerable difference of opinion as to the power of Congress to direct the President to abrogate a part of a treaty.

When President Hayes occupied the White House, Congress directed him to abrogate a certain portion of a treaty with China. The President bluntly told Congress that he would not undertake to do any such thing, as an attempt to abrogate certain provisions would lead to a diplomatic fiasco. The identical situation is now confronting the State Department, but the weakness of the administration's position is that President Wilson signed a bill and is therefore open to the charge of not adhering strictly to a law which became effective with his consent.

### Statement Forthcoming

Officials of the State Department refused yesterday to comment on the statements made by Republican senators. They insisted, however, that a full statement would be forthcoming shortly and that it would indicate the intricacies of the question and also state categorically what the department had done and the view it took of the international significance of the mandate placed upon the administration by congressional action.

It is apparently taken for granted by these officials that it is futile to attempt to abrogate portions of the treaties as directed in the bill; that, if the will of Congress is to become effective, this government must address itself to the framing of new com-

mercial treaties with the different nations.

The department is reticent on the question of the international policy involved in the attempts of Congress to clear away the obstacles to the carrying out of the Republican tariff program. Only the President, it was stated, is authorized to set forth the view of the administration. It is known, however, that the President is not in favor of such a policy, and the delay is believed by some to be due to his unwillingness to launch during his term of office a commercial program which goes absolutely counter to his own declarations against "economic barriers."

**Sale of Seven Government Ships**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sale of seven government merchant vessels for \$7,041,730 last week was announced yesterday by the Shipping Board.

## DECLINE IN PRICE LEVELS REPORTED

Federal Department of Justice, In Reducing Field Forces, Says Apex Has Been Passed—Figures Quoted by Labor Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of the cut in the appropriations for the Department of Justice by the last Congress, it is announced that the forces of the department that have been engaged in the efforts to fight the profiteer and otherwise combat the high cost of living, will have to be reduced.

Seven persons will be dropped at headquarters, effecting a saving of \$15,000 a year, and 14 will be dismissed from the offices of the fair price commissioners throughout the country, which will save \$21,931 more. In the women's division, 11 persons will be dispensed with, making a cut in the pay roll of \$14,400 a year. Reductions in the high cost of living bureau will save \$51,831 a year.

Both at the Department of Justice and at the Department of Labor it is said that the peak has been reached, and that prices will come down, although slowly in some lines.

"A pronounced drop in the general level of wholesale prices in the United States from July to August is shown by information collected in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor," said an official statement issued yesterday.

"Measured by changes in the bureau's weighted index number, in which each commodity has an influence proportional to its importance in the country markets, the decrease was over 4½ per cent."

"Food articles showed the greatest price recessions, the decrease for the group as a whole being over 12 per cent. Farm products, containing many basic food materials, declined nearly 6 per cent."

"Clothing and clothing followed closely, with a decrease of approximately 5½ per cent from the July level. Smaller groups of building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities, the latter including, among others, such important articles as bran, cottonseed meal and oil, jute, rubber and soyabean oil."

"Fuel and lighting materials, on the other hand, continued upward, with an increase of over 6½ per cent. Metals and house furnishing goods also showed a net advance from the preceding month."

## DEMAND FOR MAINE FARMS IS GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
AUGUSTA, Maine—A growing demand for Maine farms has been brought to the attention of the State Department of Agriculture through its receipt of many letters asking for lists and descriptions of farms for sale, according to C. H. Crawford of the department, who is seeking all the information he can get on the subject.

"The department," he said, "is trying to make up a list of farms both large and small which are for sale, and will appreciate it if those having them for sale will give full descriptions. There will be no expense to either party. The department only wishes to assist in every way possible to stabilize production on Maine farms by assisting those having farms for sale to sell them to real farmers, both from within and without the State, who desire to enter into real production, and especially those from outside the State who are industrious and have children to educate. Rural education is receiving special attention from our school department and Maine will soon be able to boast of the best system of rural education to be found in any state in the Union. Our climate ranks among the best; our soil is very productive and hardly a state in the Union can equal Maine in the average production per acre."

## MARTENS HEARING SUDDENLY ADJOURNED

NEW YORK, New York—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, unrecognized "Ambassador" from Soviet Russia, appeared yesterday before immigration officials at Ellis Island for a final hearing as to whether he should be deported to Russia. The hearing was suddenly adjourned, subject to the call of the government.

It was announced that the government had rested and the case was closed unless Mr. Martens brought in further testimony which might require rebuttal.

## BETTER CONDITION IN MINES SEEN

Return of Anthracite Miners in Pennsylvania Field Expected to Be Followed by Wage Increase—Transportation Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pittsburgh News Office  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Back from the anthracite coal region, where he had passed eight months in efforts to settle the miners' strike, Philip Murray, international vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America and formerly president of District No. 5, expressed confidence that the miners generally would resume work. He was hopeful, he said, that union officials in the anthracite region then would be able to get a wage increase for the men in addition to the 17 per cent which has been allowed them. Speaking of the outlook, he said:

"There does not appear to have been any logical reason for refusing the anthracite men as great an advance as was allowed the soft coal miners, which was 27 per cent. When they are back at work, the question will be taken up by their officers with the federal authorities and the wage commissions, and a strong effort will be made to have the award increased. We hope we shall succeed in doing this."

"What will happen if we are unsuccessful, I, of course, am not authorized to say, but it does not appear to me that there should be any further trouble resulting in a suspension of operations. Work is plentiful throughout the country at higher wages than are paid these men. I rather think that many of them, if they are unable to obtain higher wages, will leave these fields and go to others."

"The day laborers in the anthracite field, for instance, get only a trifle more than \$4 a day. Day labor is plentiful in the soft-coal region at \$7 to \$7.50 a day. Under these conditions the situation should right itself in a short time."

Mr. Murray, who is a member of the Pittsburgh Board of Public Education, expressed the opinion that the condition of unrest which prevails throughout the country is due, to profiteering, and that this in turn has been made possible in large part by the inadequate transportation service. A marked improvement in transportation is observable, he pointed out, and this he expected to see reflected in a reduction in profiteering.

## ADJUSTMENT BOARD PLAN IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The Merchants Association of New York in this week's issue of its organ, Greater New York, marshals its arguments in opposition to the project to establish national adjustment boards to decide controversies between railroad officials and employees. Opinions are quoted from similar organizations in reply to a questionnaire recently sent out by the New York association.

"These boards were first established by the national government when it had control of the railroads for the purpose of facilitating settlements of such disputes," the Merchants Association says. "They went out of existence when the roads were returned to their owners by the government, and the railroad labor unions are exceedingly anxious to have them continued so that authority over the settlement of controversies, and consequently over the operation of the roads, shall be centralized."

"There was considerable sentiment among the railroad managers themselves in favor of this idea as simplifying procedure, but the plan contemplated no representation on the adjustment boards for the public and consequently a protest in the public interest is being made by commercial organizations."

Those protesting have asked R. M. Barton, chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, to grant them a conference before action is taken, and he has agreed.

## WOMAN IS ASPIRANT FOR SEAT IN CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Miss Agnes Hart Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Labor, has announced that she is willing to become a candidate for Congress from the fifteenth Pennsylvania district if the Democratic State Committee wants her to do so. Miss Wilson has had a thorough training for the work that she would be called upon to do if she were elected a representative in Congress. When her father was elected to Congress from the district which she now aspires to represent she went to Washington with him as his secretary, and when he became chairman of the House committee on labor she became secretary of that committee. When Mr. Wilson was appointed Secretary of Labor his daughter was made assistant director of conciliation, in which position she served during the war.

## UNIFORMITY SOUGHT BY CLERKS OF COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office  
PORTLAND, Maine—Plans looking to an extension of the Clerk of Courts Association of Maine to include those holding similar positions throughout the New England states are being outlined by Linwood F. Crockett, clerk of courts of Cumberland County, and president of the Maine association.

The state organization, which was formed a number of years ago, is made up of the clerks and deputy clerks of the courts of Maine, and has as its purpose the standardizing of procedure in offices of the clerks, and the making of the work of the clerks more uniform.

The possibility of a New England association of court clerks presented itself to Mr. Crockett, and he is now communicating with the various states relative to the formation of a New England unit. The plan provides for state associations to combine into a New England convention, with meetings of the organization to be held annually, and it is believed that such an organization would prove valuable to the conduct of the business of the courts. Such an organization would have a membership of several thousand, in view of the large number of clerks and deputies employed in the courts of other states of New England.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Remarkable Drop in Court Work  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"In the opinion of practically all the judges and probation officers consulted," reads a report recently issued by Charles L. Chute, secretary of the New York State Probation Commission, referring to the fact that during the first three months of the year there was a 34 per cent decrease in the number of offenders brought before the courts in 17 of the larger cities of the state. "This remarkable decrease in court work is attributable largely to the effects of prohibition. 'In practically all of the courts by far the greatest decrease has been in cases of public intoxication, disorderly conduct and other offenses growing out of drink, although there has been a decrease in other offenses as well.'"

"Every court covered by the investigation showed a reduction in court cases due to prohibition. There were no exceptions. For instance, in all the Magistrates' courts of New York City there was a decrease of 52 per cent in cases of public intoxication. Only 914 persons were brought before all the Magistrates' courts for the first three months of this year for intoxication, as compared with 1914 for the same period last year."

"One police justice writing to the commission expressed the view of many when he said, 'Prohibition has made the police business dull compared with the old regime.' A probation officer states that he finds 'prohibition is instrumental in bringing about better home conditions.'"

"A woman probation officer who deals with delinquent boys and girls says: 'Prohibition has turned the tide for the women and children. Despite the cost of living, men who formerly neglected their families have been able in many cases to start bank accounts, make payments on homes, clothe their families well, put coal in the cellar and get food in the larder, things unknown in some of these homes before the saloons were closed. The best of it is that the majority of these men tell me they don't want the former conditions to return because they have learned what enjoyment can be gotten out of home life not disturbed by drink.'"

"The commission finds that whereas the decrease in court arraignments in the courts studied was 34 per cent, the decrease in the number placed on probation was only 26 per cent. This indicates that the probation system is being used in a larger percentage of cases. Reports also show that with the elimination of habitual drunkards and other intoxication cases coming before the court, which nearly always failed when placed on probation, more effective results are being obtained by probation officers. The opinion was almost unanimous among the probation officers that the effects of prohibition are beneficial in their work."

Mr. Chute's figures show that 45,143 offenders of all ages were arraigned in the 17 courts whose records were investigated during January, February and March, 1920, whereas 68,535 offenders were brought before the same courts during the first three months last year. The decrease is 33,392, or 34 per cent.

## COMMERCE CHAMBER SUBJECTS AT PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Among the subjects to be taken up at the first meeting of the board of directors of the International Chamber of Commerce to be held on October 11 in Paris are: Reconstruction, duplicate taxation, governmental and personal expenditures, foreign credit, interchange of currency, credit facilities, unfair competition, customs and tariffs, creation of a bureau of international statistics, passports, subsidies, statistics of production, reform of calendar, cooperation between Capital and Labor, and statistics of raw material and finished products.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## In Cordova

Seen from the further end of the Moorish bridge by the Calahorra, where the road starts to Seville, Cordova is a long brown line between the red river and the purple hills, an irregular, ruinous line, following the windings of the river, and rising to the yellow battlements and great middle bulk of the Cathedral. It goes up sheer from the river-side, above a broken wall, and in a huddle of mean houses, with so lamentably picturesque an air that no one would expect to find, inside that rough exterior, such neat, clean, shining streets, kept, even in the poorest quarters, with so admirable a care, and so bright with flowers and foliage, in patios and on upper balconies. From the bridge one sees the Moorish mills, rising yellow out of the yellow water, and, all day long, there is a slow procession along it of mules and donkeys, with their red saddles, carrying their burdens, and sometimes men heavily draped in great blanket-cloaks. Cross the city and come out on the Paseo de la Victoria, open to the Sierra Morena, and you are in an immense village-green with red and white houses on one side, and black wooded hills on every other side; the trees, when I saw it for the first time at the beginning of winter, already shivering, and the watchers sitting on their chairs with their cloaks across their faces.

All Cordova seems to exist for its one treasure, the mosque, and to exist for it in a kind of remembrance; it is white, sad, delicately romantic, set in the midst of a strange, luxuriant country, under the hills, and beside the broad Guadalquivir, which, seen at sunset from the Ribera, flows with so fantastic a violence down its shallow weirs, between the mills and beneath the arches of the Moors. The streets are narrow and roughly paved, and they turn on themselves like a maze, around blank walls, past houses with barred windows and open doors, through which one sees a flowery patio, and by little irregular squares, in which the grass is sometimes growing between the stones, and outside the doors of great shapeless churches, mounting and descending steeply, from the river-bank to the lanes and meadows beyond the city walls. Turn and turn long enough through white solitude of these narrow streets, and you come on the dim arcades and tall houses of the market place, and on alleys of shops and bazaars, bright with colored things, crimson umbrellas, such as every one carries here, cloaks lined with crimson velvet, soft brown leather, shining silver-work. The market is like a fair; worthless picturesque lumber is heaped all over the ground, and upon stalls, and in dark shops like caves: steel and iron

and leather goods, vivid crockery-ware, roughly burnt into queer, startling patterns, old clothes, cheap bright handkerchiefs and scarves. Passing out through the market-place, one comes upon sleeper streets, dwindling into the suburbs; grass grows down the whole length of the street, and the men and women sit in the middle of the road in their chairs, the children, more solemnly, in their little chairs. Vehicles pass seldom,

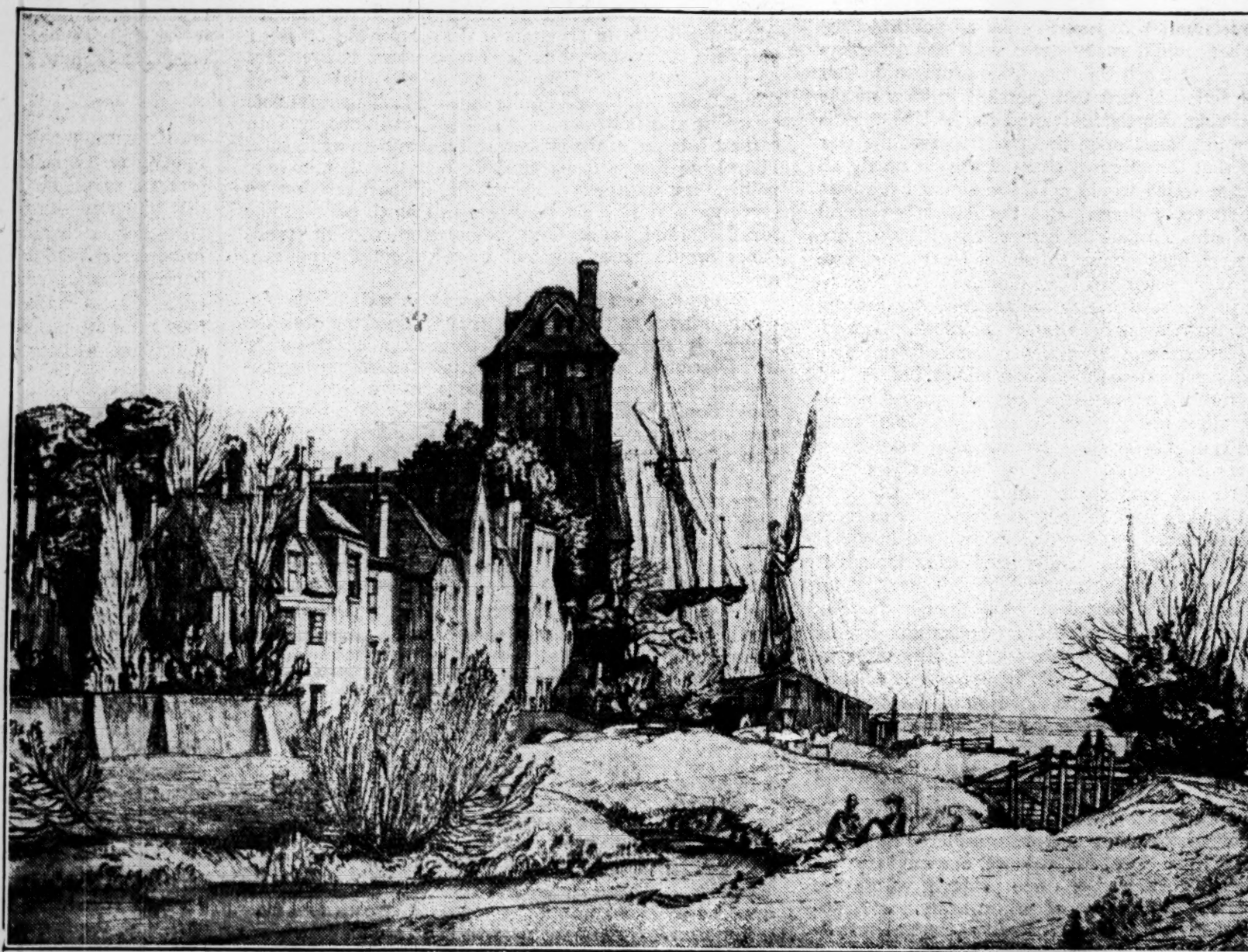
fifth of a hive of bees flew to the Kadamba flower; one third flew to the Silandhara; three times the difference of these two numbers flew to an arbor; and one bee continued flying about, attracted on each side by the fragrant Ketaki and the Malati. What was the number of the bees? "I am sure I should never be able to tell."

"Ten times the square root of a flock of geese—"

are starred with dandelions which have strayed here one scarce knows how, from their foreign home; the buck-bean perchance grows in the water, or the Rhodora fixes here one of its shy camping-places, or there are whole skies of lupine on the sloping banks;—the cat-bird builds its nest beside us, the yellow-bird above, the wood-thrush sings late and the whip-poorwill later, and sometimes the scarlet tanager and his golden-haired

## Sandwich, an Ancient Cinque Port

Passing by another little group of trees and dwellings called Salt Pans, from the manufacture once carried on there, we approached the center of the marsh, which stretched around us bare, flat, unbroken, and unvaried, like some widespread desert. The only



"Sandwich," from the etching by Henry Rushbury

Reproduced by permission of the artist

and only through certain streets, where a board tells them it is possible to pass; but mules and donkeys are always to be seen, in long tinkling lines, nodding their wise little heads, as they go on their own way by themselves.—From "Cities, Sea-Coasts and Islands," by Arthur Symonds.

## The Beauty and Poetry of Numbers

"I was thinking today," said Mr. Churchill a few minutes afterwards, as he took some papers from a drawer scented with quince, and arranged them on the study table, while his wife as usual seated herself opposite to him with her work in her hand, "I was thinking today how dull and prosaic the study of mathematics is made in our school-books; as if the grand numbers had been discovered and perfected merely to further the purposes of trade."

"For my part," answered his wife, "I do not see how you can make mathematics poetical. There is no poetry in them."

"Ah, that is a very great mistake! It measures the earth; it weighs the stars; it illumines the universe; it is law, it is order, it is beauty. And yet we imagine—that is, most of us—that its highest end and culminating point is book-keeping by double entry. It is our way of teaching it that makes it prosaic."

So saying, he arose, and went to one of his book-cases, from the shelf of which he took down a little old quarto volume, and laid it upon the table.

"Now here," he continued, "is a book of mathematics of quite a different stamp from ours."

"It looks very old. What is it?"

"It is the 'Lilawati of Bhaskara Acharya,' translated from the Sanskrit."

"It is a pretty name. Pray what does it mean?"

"Lilawati was the name of Bhaskara's daughter; and the book was written to perpetuate it. Here is an account of the whole matter."

As the schoolmaster read, the eyes of his wife . . . grew tender, and she said—

"What a beautiful story! When did it happen?"

"Seven hundred years ago, among the Hindoos."

"Why not write a poem about it?"

"Because it is already a poem of itself—one of those things of which the simplest statement is the best, and which lose by embellishment. The old Hindoo legend, brown with age, would not please me so well if decked in gay colors, and hung round with the tinkling bells of rhyme."

He then turned over the leaves slowly and read—

"One third of a collection of beautiful water-lilies is offered to Mahadev, one fifth to Huri, one sixth to the Sun, one fourth to Devi, and six which remain are presented to the spiritual teacher. Required the whole number of water-lilies."

"That is very pretty," said the wife, "and would put it into the boys' heads to bring you pond-lilies."

"Here is a prettier one still. One

Here Mrs. Churchill laughed aloud; but he continued very gravely—

"Ten times the square root of a flock of geese, seeing the clouds collect, flew to the Mans lake; one eighth of the whole flew from the edge of the water amongst a multitude of water-lilies; and three couples were observed playing in the water. Tell me, my young girl with beautiful locks, what was the whole number of geese?"

"Well, what was it?"

"What should you think?"

"About twenty."

"No, one hundred and forty-four. Now try another."

"In a lake the bud of a water-lily was observed, one span above the water, and when moved by the gentle breeze, it sank in the water at two cubits' distance. Required the depth of the water."

"That is charming, but must be very difficult. I could not answer it."

"A tree one hundred cubits high is distant from a well two hundred cubits; from this tree one monkey descends and goes to the well; another monkey takes a leap upwards, and then descends by the hypothesis; and both pass over an equal space. Required the height of the leap."

"I do not believe you can answer that question yourself, without looking into the book," said the laughing wife, laying her hand over the solution. "Try it."

"With great pleasure, my dear child," cried the confident schoolmaster, taking a pencil and paper. After making a few figures and calculations, he answered—

"There, my young girl with beautiful locks, there is the answer—forty cubits."

His wife removed her hand from the book, and then, clapping both in triumph, she exclaimed—

"No, you are wrong, you are wrong. My beautiful youth with a bee in your bonnet. It is fifty cubits."

"Then I must have made some mistake."

"Of course you did. Your monkey did not jump high enough."—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in "Kavannah."

## My Study in the Woods

The walls of my study are of ever-changing verdure, and its roof and floor of ever-varying blue. . . . The lake has no lofty shores and no level ones, but a series of undulating hills, fringed with woods from end to end. The profaning axe may sometimes come near the margin, and one may hear the whetting of the scythe; but no cultivated land abuts upon the main lake, though beyond the narrow woods there are here and there glimpses of rye-fields, that wave like rolling mist. Graceful islands rise from the quiet waters.—Grape Island, Grass Island, Sharp Pine Island, and the rest, baptized with simple names by departed generations of farmers—all wooded and bushy, and trailing with festooning vines. Here and there the banks are indented, and one may pass beneath drooping chestnut-leaves and among alder-branches into some secret sanctuary of stillness. The emerald edges of these silent tarns

bridge send a gleam of the tropics through these leafy aisles.

Sometimes I rest in a yet more secluded place amid the waters, where a little wooded island holds a small lagoon in the center, just wide enough for the wherry to turn round. The entrance lies between two horn-beam trees, which stand close to the brink, spreading over it their thorn-like branches and their shining leaves. Within there is perfect shelter; the island forms a high, circular bank, like a coral reef, and shuts out the wind and the passing boats; the surface is paved with leaves of lily and pond-weed, and the boughs above are full of song. No matter what white cape may crest the blue waters of the pond, which here widens out to its broadest reach, there is always quiet here. A few oar-strokes distant lies a dam or water-break, where the whole lake is held under control by a certain distant mill, towards which a sluggish stream goes winding on through miles of water-lilies. The old gray timbers of the dam are the natural resort of every boy or boatman within their reach; some come in pursuit of . . . lilies, some of bathing. It is a good place for the last desideratum, and it is well to leave here the boat tethered to the vines which overhang the cove, and perform a sacred and Oriental ablution beneath the sunny afternoons.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in "The Procession of the Flowers."

marks upon its surface were here and there a deep dyke or sluice, filled with tall rushes and willow-herb. . . . And as the sun grew redder and more shieldlike in the west, we begin to distinguish a mass of foliage, and grey walls and red roofs rising, as if by enchantment, from the surrounding desolation. That is Sandwich, once the busy haven of shipping and commerce, and now literally "shelved."

Presently we reach and enter the town, and the silent streets echo strangely beneath our horse's hoofs as we drive by quaintly-carved houses with overhanging stories to the Bell Hotel, an old timber-crossed hostelry.

As we drew up, the waiter and ostler presented themselves, and on hearing that we could be accommodated, we alighted. As our luggage was being carried in, I observed casually to the waiter that the hotel seemed to be a very old building.

"Many of the houses here are old," he replied.

"Yes, sir," chimed in the hostler, who seemed of the Sam Weller school; "and you can see here what you cannot see in any other town in England."

"Oh, can you?" exclaimed Emily, eagerly. "What is it?"

"The grass growing in the streets, mum," he retorted dryly.

We found the rooms in the hotel were large and comfortable, although they were a little antiquated, and had a scent of olden days about them. . . . In the meanwhile I walked out to take a survey of the town. The evening was as still, and the air warm and soft. Nothing seemed stirring. I new-trod more silent streets. All the houses had an air of prim old-fashioned neatness, and many of them evidently belonged to people of independent means. I passed from one street to another, but no one was visible, except one old lady, who was sitting at her mullioned window, apparently in the hope of seeing some body pass, and who looked at me with unfeigned curiosity and gratification. I directed my steps to the Fisher's Gate, which alone remains of the five portals formerly in existence. As Sandwich anciently stood on the seashore in an exposed position, it was necessarily fortified, but only with such defenses as were erected when cannon were principally formidable. The Fisher's Gate is by no means a massive structure, and being capped with a gabled roof, has more the appearance of a tall house than a fortification. The walls of the city can be traced for some distance, a considerable portion of them having been preserved in the houses along the river. After taking a general view of the place, I returned to the hotel. As I approached it, the last rays of the setting sun fell on a large Bignonia, which covered the side of a red-brick house. The golden light falling on the clusters of crimson blossoms produced a gorgeous effect like the hues of old stained glass. The general stillness seemed most enviable after the turmoil of Ramsgate. The only persons I met on my way back were two old-fashioned ladies in poke bonnets, with yellow ribbons.—From "The Thames to the Tamar," by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange.

## I Remember

Ah, that tree; I have sat in its boughs and looked seaward for hours. I remember the creak of its branches, the scent of the flowers That climbed round the mouth of the cave; it is odd I recall Those little things best, that I scarcely took heed of at all.

I remember how brightly the brass on the butt of my spy-glass gleamed As I climbed through the purple heather and thyme to our eyrie and dreamed.

I remember the smooth glossy sunburn that darkened our faces and hands As we gazed at the merchantman sailing away to those wonderful lands.

I remember the long, long sigh of the sea as we raced in the sun, To dry ourselves after our swimming; and how we would run With a cry and a crash through the foam as it creamed on the shore, Then back to bask in the warm dry gold of the sand once more.

—Alfred Noyes.

## Friends and a Book

Every book is, in an intimate sense, a circular letter to the friends of him who writes it. They alone take his meaning; they find private messages, assurance of love, and expressions of gratitude, dropped for them in every corner. The public is but a generous patron who defrays the postage. Yet though the letter is directed to all, we have an old and kindly custom of addressing it on the outside to one. Of what shall a man be proud, if he is not proud of his friends?—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## Bliss

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE spiritual sense of Life and its grand pursuits," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on pages 19 and 20 of her book "Miscellaneous Writings," "is of itself a bliss, health-giving and joy-inspiring. This sense of Life illumines our pathway with the radiance of divine Love; heals man spontaneously, morally and physically,—exhaling the aroma of Jesus' own words, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'"

It is a significant commentary on the religious outlook of orthodox Christendom, that the word bliss, as used in connection with human existence, has no serious meaning. When applied to any human condition, no matter how apparently happy that condition may be, the word bliss is always regarded as a picturesque exaggeration. Bliss, such is the general summing up of the matter, is a condition of so-called other-worldliness, only to be attained by traversing the orthodox path of disease, death, resurrection, and judgment. Mrs. Eddy, however, shows clearly, in the passage quoted above, that bliss is very far from being a condition afar off, but that, on the contrary, it is ever at hand, immediately and increasingly obtainable by all who gain "the spiritual sense of Life."

Now what is this spiritual sense of Life, which is of itself a bliss? As an answer, let this fact be considered. If anyone uninstructed in Christian Science were to make an analysis of the points where so-called human life appeared to him most notably to fall off of happiness, he would find that, at every point, he was confronted by the same thing, namely, limitation. He would find that he believed in death because he believed in limited life; that he believed in disease, because he believed in limited health; in poverty, because he believed in limited supply; in sorrow, because he believed in limited joy; in the inevitableness of inharmoniousness of some sort at some time, because he believed that bliss, or, as the dictionaries define it, "perfect happiness," is impossible. Then, if when he had realized the inevitableness of these conclusions, he resorted to the rule of inversion, he would quickly be forced to another conclusion, namely that in the presence of the recognition of unlimited Life, unlimited Truth, unlimited supply, joy and harmony, any beliefs of death, sin, poverty, sorrow could find no place, and bliss would not only be attainable, but would be already secure.

Now as long as life is regarded materially, unlimitedness is obviously impossible. The very essence of matter is limitation. Even the largest concept of matter it is possible to make is just as limited as the smallest. The moment, however, life is regarded spiritually, that moment, all limitation necessarily vanishes. The notion of limitation is simply irrelevant. This point is very forcibly illustrated in mathematics. There is obviously no limitation to the number of people who can make use of the multiplication tables, for instance, at the same time; and there is no limitation to the mathematical facts contained in these tables. The question of limitation never enters into our thought in regard to them. We never think of them as coming to an end, as ceasing to be accurate, as becoming exhausted, as ever being anything else but what they are, ever-available, ever-dependable and entirely unaffected by any mistakes or misapprehensions that may be made in regard to them. The simile is inadequate, of course, as all such similes must inevitably be, when applied to spiritual things, and yet, what is thus seen to be true in regard to mathematics is true in regard to spiritual life. To the spiritual sense of Infinite Life, limitation must be unknown, and if limitation is unknown, then, straightway, are the gates thrown open to bliss.

On page 91 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, in speaking of the new heaven and new earth referred to by John in Revelation, asks the question: "Have you ever pictured this heaven and earth, inhabited by beings under the control of supreme wisdom?" Now, this heaven and earth is not something afar off, something to be attained only after the material round has been duly completed. It is, on the contrary, something here and now available, and it is revealed in the spiritual sense of Life. Of this spiritual existence, material so-called life is but a counterfeiter.

No long and toilsome study is demanded before a beginning can be made. Armed with the simple truth set forth in Christian Science, the student may at once make a beginning. Is he believed to be sick? He may recognize that, in the infinite God, good, there can be no sickness, and that, therefore, man, the image and likeness of Mind, cannot be sick. Is he believed to be sorrowful, is he poor, is he disheartened, is he apparently the victim of any one or more of the myriad forms of sin? A moment's reflection will show him that, since reality is the expression of infinite perfection, all these things are limitations such as have no place in real being.

In that wonderful, figurative passage in Science and Health where

Mrs. Eddy depicts the case of a supposed sick mortal man tried and condemned in the Court of Error, but subsequently liberated by the Court of Truth, the Chief Justice of the Court of Truth concludes his charge in these words: "We have no trials for sickness before the tribunal of divine Spirit. There, Man is adjudged innocent of transgressing physical laws, because there are no such laws. Our statute is spiritual, our Government is divine. 'Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?'" (Pages 441 and 442.) Then, a few lines lower down, on page 442, Mrs. Eddy adds, "Then the prisoner rose up regenerated, strong, free," and further on, "His form was erect and commanding, his countenance beaming with health and happiness. Divine Love had cast out fear. Mortal Man, no longer sick and in prison, walked forth, his feet 'beautiful upon the mountains,' as of one 'that bringeth good tidings.'" This then is the spiritual sense of Life which "illumines our pathway," heals spontaneously, and "is of itself a bliss."

## In Its Airy Mantilla of Mist

By the flight of white doves all the air is now cloven;  
A white robe, from strands of the morning mist woven.  
Enwraps in the distance the feudal round tower.  
The trembling acacia, most graceful of trees,  
Stands up in the orchard and waves in the breeze  
Her soft, snowy flower.

See you not on the mountain the white of the snow?  
The white tower stands high o'er the village below;  
The gentle sheep gambol and play, passing by.  
Swans pure and unspotted now cover the lake;  
The straight lily sways as the breezes awake;  
The volcano's huge vase is uplifted on high.

Now let us go down to the field. Foaming white,  
The stream seems a tumult of feathers in flight.  
As its waters run, foaming and singing in glee.  
In its airy mantilla of mist cool and pale,  
The mountain is wrapped; the swift lark's latest call,  
Glides out and is lost to our sight on the sea.

—Gutiérrez Nájera (South American).

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor  
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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50  
Three Months . . . \$2.25 One Month . . . . 75c  
Single copies 3 cents.  
Five cents at news stands.

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Published by  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
BOSTON, U.S.A.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### China and the League of Nations

ALTHOUGH no official statement has, so far, been made on the subject, there is, as pointed out recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in New York, by Mr. Charles Hodges, assistant director of the Far Eastern Bureau, a very well-grounded expectation that one of the questions likely to come up before the League of Nations Assembly, possibly when it meets in Geneva, next November, is the Shantung question. China is a signatory to the Austrian peace treaty. She has, therefore, a right to bring before the League a plea for a revision of the present settlement, and there is every expectation, in well-informed quarters, that China will take full advantage of the opportunity. Comparatively little, it is true, has recently been heard in regard to Shantung, but the question is for that reason no nearer settlement, along the lines it at present occupies, than is the Fiume question, or several other questions of less importance.

As between China and Japan the situation has really undergone no material change for several months, save that Japan is undoubtedly making use of every moment to consolidate her position, and thus render the process of dislodgment so much the more difficult. China has absolutely declined to negotiate with Japan direct on the question, in spite of Tokyo's earnest demands that she should do so. To agree to such a proposal would, of course, amount to a recognition that there was something to negotiate about; that Japan, in her present occupancy of Shantung, has some legal standing; and that the question whether she should remain or evacuate the territory is a subject for debate and for consideration on its merits. Peking, however, from the first, has taken an attitude quite remarkably correct and far-sighted. The Chinese Government has, step by step, frustrated all the niceties of Japanese diplomacy in regard to Shantung by the simple process of refusing to admit that Japan has any voice in the matter at all. China knows, only too well, that all Japan wants and needs is "a foothold for discussion," and that, once this is conceded, the issue will quickly be so utterly clouded as to be incapable of any solution along the lines of simple justice.

In so far as China discusses the question at all with Japan, it is to point out, in effect, that one of the very axioms of leasehold is that the lessee has no rights to "assign or sublet," without the consent of the lessor; that in this particular lease, Germany was specially barred from so assigning and subletting, and that, in common law, for a third party to dispossess a lessee by force gives him no rights save to be proceeded against for trespass or forcible entry. It is quite in vain for Tokyo to send invitations to Peking urging "a friendly conference," insisting, in language of such wonderful oriental subtlety as most certainly to deceive anyone but a Chinese, that she is ready and willing to do anything and everything China desires. China remains perfectly unmoved. To the declaration of Tokyo that Japan's sole reason for desiring a conference is to talk over the best way of doing just what China wants, China replies that, as far as she is concerned, there is nothing to talk over. And so, today, China is able to formulate an appeal to the League of Nations on the Shantung issue with the knowledge that that issue remains simple and unclouded.

Shantung, however, is not the only question which China is likely to bring up before the League of Nations Assembly. The whole question of the famous, or rather infamous, "Twenty-One Demands," and the treaty which China was obliged to sign under threat of war, in the early summer of 1915, is one which China is very far from regarding as settled. China, in other words, is determined to do through the League of Nations Assembly what she failed to do through the Peace Conference. At the Peace Conference, as is now well known, China made a faithful attempt to bring before that body for readjustment a long list of questions relating to the many restrictions and encroachments made on her position as a sovereign nation during the past thirty or forty years. The scheme which China offered for the consideration of the conference in Paris provided, amongst other things, for the renunciation of spheres of influence or interest, the withdrawal of foreign troops and police, the withdrawal of foreign post offices, and the abolition of consular jurisdiction. China, in fact, sought to secure, once and for all, the recognition of her position as a sovereign state, and invited all the powers, no one of which was not affected, to join in giving her her liberty. The Chinese delegates failed in their efforts to bring these matters before the Peace Conference, and the blocking of their efforts in this direction is very justly regarded, to quote Mr. Hodges, as "one of the far-reaching tragedies of the Peace Conference."

It now looks as if the whole matter would be transferred to the League of Nations Assembly. If, however, China does raise these wider issues, she will, it would seem quite certain, only do so after she has given a very prominent place in her demands to the Sino-Japanese problem. She is not at all likely to allow this issue to be obscured by raising the consideration of other problems, the adjustment of which would follow almost naturally from a proper settlement of her account with Japan. China has a very just estimate of the problem with which she is confronted in Japan. She recognizes that it is not merely a question of so much territory, of Shantung, of Manchuria, or even, further afield, in eastern inner Mongolia, but that the whole question of Japanese imperialism is involved. Japanese imperialism, unchecked, would never rest content until China was completely subjugated, and China, well aware of this, takes the only possible course in the circumstances, that of confronting every

act of aggression on the part of Japan with the clearest possible statement of its injustice, accompanied by the most uncompromising adherence to this position.

### Status of "Political" Prisoners

ONE not entirely in sympathy with the combined effort of labor union officials and spokesmen for the Socialist organizations in the United States to bring about the proclamation of amnesty for all political prisoners, so called, might easily agree with the Attorney-General, Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, in his protestation that such blanket action is next to impossible in view of the conditions surrounding the individual cases. The appeals for clemency are based upon the assertion that the war is over, and that the offenses charged are, in nearly all instances, those which would not have violated the laws of the land in peace times. But the Attorney-General takes care to point out that the persons now in prison are those who have been convicted under federal or state statutes which have not yet been repealed; that the objects of the proposed clemency are not suspects, merely, as the vast majority of so-called political prisoners released by blanket amnesty orders in some of the European countries were, but those upon whom judges and juries have imposed presumably just and merited penalties, consideration being given to each individual case, and the guilt of the accused having been established beyond a reasonable doubt. There is, conceivably, a wide difference between such cases and the cases of those arrested and held indeterminately as suspects or as mere enemy sympathizers. An overt act committed in violation of a national or state law enacted, even though it may be as a necessary war measure or safeguard, is an offense, in the eyes of the law, even though the war emergency may have passed before the termination of the sentence imposed upon those found guilty of committing such an act. It could hardly be reasonably insisted that one convicted of a specific violation of the criminal code should be pardoned, even were it to be found that the moral condition of society generally had, all at once, so improved that the repeal of the code might be possible or advisable.

If the cases of some of the prisoners in whose behalf the appeal for amnesty is made are considered individually, as that of Mr. Debs, for instance, one might be inclined to doubt whether they come properly within the commonly-accepted definition of political offenses. A political offense, strictly speaking, is one against the established policy of the government, and may include treason in many of its well-defined forms, as well as overt acts less reprehensible. Those who commit so-called political offenses, and those who sometimes lend aid and sympathy to the offenders upon whom the penalty of the law has fallen, seem inclined to regard political crimes as less reprehensible than crimes otherwise defined and catalogued by the lexicographers. In the present case, apparently, their contention may be taken to be that, the war over, despite the disloyal interference of their compatriots, the offenses should be condoned and forgotten. They must, of course, admit that, had the disloyalty of their friends in obstructing the draft compelled an indefinite continuance of hostilities, or eventuated in final defeat of the government whose efforts they opposed, their offense would continue. Now they seek to establish the technical innocence of their fellows upon the fact that their disloyalty proved well-nigh innocuous, and that their offenses were not as black as they intended them to be.

An impartial analysis of the oral argument submitted in behalf of the prisoners would serve to indicate one ill-concealed purpose of the special pleaders. This is the apparent desire, both of those who appear as advocates of clemency and those in whose behalf a blanket amnesty proclamation is sought, to have it appear that executive pardon, if granted, is granted to the offenders as "class" prisoners, and not to individuals because of a reasonable doubt as to the guilt, or guilty intent, of the individual. In other words, it is quite apparent that the effort is being made now to continue the same disloyal propaganda that was carried on by those who have been called upon to answer to the law. There is apparent a clumsily-disguised effort to impress upon the government and the people the boasted menace of extreme liberalism, just as there was when the Socialist Party, in St. Louis, declared its opposition to the policy of the government in the war, and just as there was when Eugene Debs declared his determination to obstruct the draft.

The government has expressed its fixed purpose to deal with the so-called political prisoners individually, and to extend clemency according to the merits of each case. There would appear to be no reasonable objection to such a program. By such a course amnesty, or pardon, or commutation of sentence must come from the same source as the blanket proclamation. The result to the individuals will be the same, no matter what the means or method. But the process will, perhaps, be divested of those spectacular settings with which the champions of the "cause" seek to adorn it.

### Resignation of Mr. Deschanel

THE formal resignation of Paul Deschanel from his high office as President of France renders definite, at last, a situation which has been the subject of many rumors and counter-rumors, for several weeks past. Mr. Deschanel has not recently taken any part in public affairs, and, in the absence of any official statement in regard to the matter, the inventions of political intrigue have had free rein. As a matter of fact, the resignation of a French President and the election of a successor cannot be regarded as matters of great political importance. In the first place, the very method of the election itself, at a joint session of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, creates the minimum of political disturbance; whilst the essence of the French presidential office is that its occupant shall have no direct political power. It is true, of course, that the French presidency is very much what the French President makes it, but his opportunities for distinction lie, almost entirely, in the direction of foreign relations, rather than domestic politics. In the brief period which intervened between his

election and the outbreak of the Great War, Mr. Poincaré showed how much a really able President might do toward raising the dignity and influence of France amongst the nations. When, however, comparison is made between the activities of Mr. Poincaré and, say, Mr. Clemenceau, during the war, a very good view may be obtained of the relative positions of the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister in France.

Now, Mr. Deschanel possesses just those qualities which fitted him in an eminent degree for the office of president. Accustomed during twelve years, as President of the Chamber of Deputies, to an impartial view of things, he is an orator of quite unusual brilliance, an able exponent and upholder of well-tried traditions, and an earnest believer in the present political system of France. His resignation is to be sincerely regretted, but its only political importance is the possibility it opens out that his successor may be a strong figure in French politics, like Mr. Millerand, for instance, whose election to the presidency would cause his withdrawal from the political arena.

Up to the present, Mr. Millerand, in spite of his vigorous statements to the effect that he does not seek the honor, is the most-talked-of man as a successor to Mr. Deschanel. How Mr. Millerand, the lawyer by profession, the journalist by choice, and the Socialist by conviction, would accommodate himself to the comparative inactivity and dignified ease of the Elysée is a question which, quite evidently, lies behind the French Premier's definite declaration that he is not a candidate. The same may be said of Mr. Poincaré, who has signified his unwillingness to assume the office a second time. As to the other candidates, their name is legion. Mr. Jonnart, sometime Governor of Algeria, Mr. Péret, President of the Chamber, Mr. Léon Bourgeois, President of the Senate, who has done such excellent work in connection with the League of Nations, are all spoken of. Fortunately, the matter will soon be settled. Parliament has been convoked for today, and before the end of the week, at the latest, the new President of France should be elected at Versailles.

### Zion National Park

TUCKED away, far off the beaten pathway traversed by the thousands of tourists and sight-seers who cross the American continent every year, in what has heretofore been an almost unexplored section of the State of Utah, is the newly-dedicated Zion National Park, pronounced by those who have visited it one of the most picturesque of the great natural playgrounds which the people of the United States have undertaken to conserve and protect perpetually. No adequate picture of such a spot as Zion Park can be produced, with either camera or brush, and much less with words. It may be said, however, that in its colorings, in its depths and heights, and in its magnificence, it rivals the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, the fame of which is known to perhaps half the world. The centuries which have gone appeared almost to conspire to keep secret the situation of this spot, concealing it, as it seemed, in a veritable wilderness of mountains, the exact location of which was for years unknown except to the aboriginal tribes, who sought shelter or hunted wild game in this then remote section, almost the last to be invaded by curious white settlers and exploiters. Some sixty-two years ago the pioneer Mormons discovered what was afterward called the Cañon of the Rio Virgin, and named the spot Zion. But even this discovery did not serve, as it might had the place been more accessible, to bring interested or careless spectators to the spot. Those who had learned of its beauties had come to the surrounding valleys in wagons drawn across the plains from Illinois and Missouri by oxen and horses, and to these people the retreat which they had found was more asylum than show place.

Since that day, until quite recently, Zion Cañon has had but few visitors. One imagines that Emerson Hough and Zane Grey, among modern writers and historical romancers, may have visited that very spot in Utah, for indeed no other place seems to fit so well some of the pictures which have been drawn in describing pioneer life in what, for a brief period, was the State of Deseret. Near the site of this park, for many years, thrifty farmers have tended their herds and raised bountiful crops of grain, hay, and fruit, for at the base of the towering peaks the land is fertile and well watered. But their isolation has been complete, almost, like the isolation of numerous neighborhoods and settlements, in those vast reaches of Utah and other sections of the great west, where the sound of a locomotive whistle has never been heard. This assurance of exclusiveness was lost, however, when the automobile, a few years ago, began to pick a tortuous and uncertain course over wagon trails and lumber roads theretofore supposed passable only for crude native vehicles and pack animals. The touring car, possibly bearing a license tag issued by a state almost unheard-of by the mountaineers, began to beat smooth the roads leading from the transcontinental routes, and to venture into regions almost unexplored, the retreat of people taking no great interest in the outside world.

These inquisitive sight-seers could not keep the secret which the beauties of Zion Park had disclosed to them, and so it came about, in due course, that the world learned it as well. Now, along a smooth byway branching off the Arrowhead Trail, which extends from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, the tourist finds the access to Zion Park easy and pleasant. The narrow and stony passes have become a highway over which the people of all the world may travel if they will. The assumed or actual exclusiveness of the pass has been swept away, and the forbidding barrier which had been set in the path has been displaced by a more hospitable sign of welcome.

The establishment of this new national park, a picturesque if not unique gem in the growing chain of public playgrounds which a generous governmental policy is providing, offers a pleasant stopping place for the tourist part way between the Yellowstone Park, on the north, and the Yosemite, a comparatively short distance to the south. The beauties of both the Yellowstone and the Yosemite have, of course, been known for years, and

thousands of visitors have enjoyed them, and will continue to enjoy them. They are conspicuous spots in "America's Wonderland," and means were long ago provided for reaching them quickly and comfortably. But Zion Park, it seems, has waited until new modes of traveling have made it available. A journey to it in any vehicle save a touring car might have been found difficult, if not impossible. So it remained almost unseen until modern ingenuity devised a way to seek it out and let it be fully appreciated. Time, apparently, has not detracted from its grandeur.

### Editorial Notes

ENGLISH-SPEAKING countries are contributing handsomely to Canada's population. From figures just brought to public notice, the striking fact is gathered that about two-thirds of the immigrants who enter the Dominion each month come from England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales. Almost one-third comes from the United States, a small fraction hailing from other countries. These statistics are illuminating, and to Canada they must be pleasing. Settlers are beset with enough difficulties without the language problem, and it is to the advantage of the new home-seekers that they speak the same tongue and have the same ideals as the majority of the people who claim Canada as the land of their adoption. They will share and lighten the burden of the Dominion, and in return will benefit by the vast resources for which the provinces are noted.

"ACTION based on a new spirit, on the common interests and needs of all Europe, and of all the world," is Anatole France's solution of the present disordered state of Europe. "What each nation did during the war on the constructive side, all the nations together must do now if they wish not to be crushed by their common enemy, disintegration," says the French writer. "For the maximum effort in the war, each nation pooled all its resources and its strength, and, theoretically at least, the people of that nation were for the time but one family. This sort of action on an international plane seems to be the only hope for Europe. To pool in common the resources of the world and to redistribute them on the basis of a common bond and a common need would not only save Europe materially, but spiritually, as President Wilson hoped it would be saved." This opinion was printed in the Observer of London. It may well be hoped that it will reach the ears of all who still maintain the hatreds that played so important a part in the destructive side of the war period.

THE most determined of Mr. Lloyd George's critics will admit that the British Premier is not slow to make the first move toward a compromise, whenever he is convinced that such a step will bring better feeling and better prospects of durable settlement to a controversy that threatens the peace and comfort of the land. His statement assuring the British miners of the government's intention not to discontinue the coal control, which has already much relieved a highly critical situation, provides a recent example. Others occur plentifully in his dealings with Egypt, Germany, Russia, and Sinn Fein. That this attitude has been a source of strength and not of weakness, in the matter of politics, is demonstrated by the remarkable stability of Mr. Lloyd George's position amid the constant changes of an unsettled period.

YIDDISH drama, to English-speaking audiences, has until now meant little, for only an occasional piece of turgid melodrama has been translated. The fact that there is a Yiddish drama of literary quality will be discovered by playgoers when "The Treasure," by David Pinski, is presented this season in New York. This play will offer a new experience to theatergoers largely used to sentimental comedies, all made after two or three well-tried and well-worn patterns. It is a picture, at once tragic and comic, of a small Russian village community under the old régime and the effect on the people of a report that a pot of gold is hidden in the churchyard. The story is told in a style that would have pleased Victor Hugo, with his demand that the dramatist should be as free as Shakespeare to blend the sublime and the grotesque in his plots.

IT WAS with true soldierly directness in calling a spade a spade that Major-General O'Ryan, while defending prohibition and the good it has already achieved, denounced liquor and the selfish efforts to overturn the United States Constitution. His assertion that among the futilities of the alcohol interests the silliest was their effort to make it appear that the world war veterans would favor the return to the saloon is as refreshing and encouraging as his presentation of the benefits of prohibition. And officers of the American Legion evidently have no hesitancy in saying that the spontaneous applause accorded the statements clearly indicated the men's agreement with his sentiments.

IN THE light of the excessively high prices exacted for sugar withheld from the market in the United States by means of money borrowed from the banks, where it had, of course, been deposited by the consumers, the advice of the governor of the United States Federal Reserve Board, who denied governmental aid to finance the cotton crops and urged the cotton men to quit talking calamity and find relief in selling their high-grade stock, instead of holding it, sounds economically reasonable. And the sooner there is a recession from too high prices the sooner, no doubt, will there be a diminution in the demand for higher wages.

EVERY day that passes provides an added proof of the tremendous potential value of the League of Nations. The latest accomplishment of the Council is to discover a way of settling the long-drawn-out difference between Finland and Sweden over the Åland Island question. Three competent persons are to be appointed to draw up a report on the question. On the recommendations made in this report the Council will give its decision, and, whatever that decision may be, Sweden and Finland have pledged themselves to accept it. It is a good beginning.